FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 167 *27 August 1982*

BULGARIA

Donyov Receives USSR Instrument Making Minister C 1
Zhivkov Receives Chilean CP Chief Corvalan C 1
Leaders Greet Romanian Counterparts 23 Aug C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Aug]
Control Committee Discusses Agriculture C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Receives Soviet Ambassador 26 Aug D 1
Official Criticizes U.S. Nuclear Arms Policy D 1
RUDE PRAVO on Imperialist Anticommunist Campaign D 1
Daily: PLO Evacuation 'Retreat But Not Defeat' D 2
[Madr in RUDE PRAVO 25 Aug]
Husak Congratulates GDR's Honecker on Birthday D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 25 Aug]
Pitra Chairs Party Conference on Agriculture D 4
Officials Attend Meeting on Slovak Uprising D 4
Lenart Attends Rally D 5
Building Industry Problems, Plans Discussed D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 24 Aug]
Editorial Complains of Consumer Goods Quality D 6
[MLADA FRONTA 23 Jul]
Magazine Essay Contest Uses Stalin as Theme D 7
[ZAPISNIK No 16]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

World Birthday Greetings to Honecker Reported E 1
Austrain Foreign Minister Talks With Leaders E 3
Received by Honecker E 3
Meeting With Stoph E 4
Sindermann Meets With YAR Ambassador 26 Aug E 4
Increasing Objections of GDR Reservists Reported E 4
[Bonn DIE WELT 25 Aug]
Briefs: Radio Cooperation With Zimbabwe; Agreement With UK E 4

POLAND

Glemp Czestochowa Sermon Covers Political Issues G 1
Celebration of High Mass G 1
Views Papal Visit Preparations G 1
Appeals for Public Restraint G 1
Sets Conditions for Dialogue [AFP] G 2
Hunger Strikers Press for End to Martial Law [AFP] G 3
Weapons, Opposition Pamphlets Uncovered in Warsaw G 3
Illegal Lodz Printing Press Investigated G 4
Wroclaw Court Sentences Solidarity Member G 4
Barcikowski Scores Opposition in Szczecin Address G 4
Warski Shipyard Address G 4
Questions From Workers G 7

Commentaries Decry Domestic, Western Interference G 9
RZECZPOSPOLITA on 'Provocations' [23 Aug] G 9
'Subversive Propaganda' G 10
[Sokol in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 23 Aug]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Analyzes August 1980 Accords G 12
Pugwash Conference Begins in Warsaw 26 August G 13
Rakowski Addresses Conference G 13
Wozniak Attends Socialist Youth Union Meeting G 16
Economic Cooperation Talks in Moscow Reported G 16
Jaruzelski Meets With Indian Dignitary G 16
Leaders' Greetings to Honecker on 70th Birthday G 17
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 25 Aug]
PZPR-Greek CP Communique on Talks Released G 17
LATE REPORT: Armor Positioned in Szczecin, Gdansk [AFP] G 18

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speech at RCP Meeting on Agriculture H 1
[SCINTEIA 21 Aug]
Ceausescu Meets With Portuguese Socialists H 13
President Receives Spanish CP's Carrillo H 13
Indian Parliamentarians Meet Andrei, Ceausescu H 15
Confer With Foreign Minister H 15
Received by President H 15
Secretary Stoica Receives PRC Party Activists H 16
Enache Receives Palestinian Communist Officials H 16

YUGOSLAVIA

Stambolic Returns From Cyprus, Reports on Talks I 1
Airport Press Statement I 1
Joint Communique I 2
Radio Belgrade Criticizes U.S. Pipeline Policy [Colovic] I 5
BORBA Analyzes Bulgaria's Economic Reform [20 Aug] I 5
FEC Meets, Examines 6-Month Economic Report I 7
LCY Presidium, State Leaders Meet, View Issues I 8
More on Economic Matters I 9
Bosnia-Hercegovina Production Down, Incomes Up I 10
[BORBA 20 Aug]
BORBA Series 'Kosovo These Days' Continues I 10
Serbian Assembly President Tours Kosovo I 12
Briefs: 'Agro-Industrial Complex' Plan; I 13
Envoy to Madagascar

DOYNOV RECEIVES USSR INSTRUMENT MAKING MINISTER

AU261926 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Mikhail Shakabardnya, minister of the instrument building, the automation means and systems of management [title as received] of the USSR. Discussion went on questions related to the further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the manufacture of the automation means and their transfer in the national economy on a wide scale.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHILEAN CP CHIEF CORVALAN

AU261654 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile. The two leaders informed each other of the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Chile and exchanged views on topical questions related to the world communist and workers' movement and the international life.

Mr Luis Corvalan spoke about the situation in Chile, about the selfless struggle of the Chilean Communists against the military and fascist dictatorship and the consistent efforts of the Communist Party of Chile for uniting all the democratic and patriotic forces for restoring the freedom and democracy in that country. He expressed the warm gratitude of the Communist Party of Chile for the active support the Bulgarian Communists and working people render to the just cause of the people of Chile.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Luis Corvalan stressed that the aggressive and the adventurist course pursued by the most reactionary circles of imperialism and above all by those of the USA alarmingly exacerbates the international situation and poses a serious threat to peace, detente, the security and independence of the peoples.

The leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Chile took a definite stand against the militarist policy the U.S. imperialism pursues in different parts of the world, including Central America and the Caribbean region and expressed their two parties' soldiarity with socialist Cuba, with Nicaragua and Grenada, with all the peoples which are fighting against imperialism, fascism and the reactionary forces, for freedom and national independence. By condemning decisively the U.S.- supported barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Luis Corvalan reaffirmed the Bulgarian and Chilean Communists' full support of the heroic and brave struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots against the Israeli intervention.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Luis Corvalan stressed that in the present international situation in which the thermonuclear catastrophe is the chief danger for mankind, the (?aim) of the tasks is to set up a consolidated front of all forces which are fighting for peace, against the war, for detente, freedom and social progress. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Luis Corvalan expressed the two parties' wish to further develop their relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the name of peace and social progress.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS 23 AUG

AU241238 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian Communists and the entire fraternal Romanian people most cordial greetngs on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf.

The 23 August 1944 armed insurrection was a great event in your national history. Organized and implemented under the leadership of the RCP following the decisive victories of the Soviet Army during World War II, it marked the beginning of fundamental socio-economic transformations in Romanian society.

During the 38 years of socialist construction, the fraternal Romanian people, led by the Communist Party, achieved significant successes in the development of the economy and culture in their country. The Bulgarian people are sincerely rejoicing over the achievements of the Romanian working people in putting into effect the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress on constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Amid the complicated international situation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are making a valuable contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress, for detente and cooperation among nations, and against the attempts of the reactionary forces to kindle the fire of thermonuclear war. The unity of action of the fraternal socialist countries -- Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries -- is a sure guarantee for defending peace and the security of the people and for strengthening the international positions of real socialism. We are convinced that the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples, countries and parties will further strengthen and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the 1970 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the day of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Romanian people new and even greater successes in socialist construction and further prosperity to neighboring and fraternal Romania.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

AU241853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] On 24 August an expanded meeting of the Committee of State and People's Control took place. A discussion was held on the activities and tasks of the organs of the national control system related to the timely completion of the harvest storing the crops, as well as the timely and proper conduct of autumn agricultural activities.

Penka Pedzhova, first deputy chairman of the committee, read a report, in which the tasks of the control organs were pointed out. Special attention was devoted to control over the effective utilization of equipment, means of transportation and labor power in everything related to the proper preparation, transportation, storing and utilization of the crops. Concrete proposals were made on increasing the effectiveness of control over the implementation of agricultural tasks. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the committee, BCP Central Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the State Council read the concluding report. He spoke on the need to reorganize the activity of the control organ according to the tasks related to harvesting, storing and utilizing the crops. Comrade Georgi Atanasov stressed that strict sanctions are to be applied and a struggle waged against manifestations of liberalism in some agricultural organizations.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 26 AUG

LD261956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, received at the Cernin Palace in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and friendly conversation a number of questions pertaining to mutual cooperation and topical problems of the current international situation were discussed.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

LD261508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke today at the session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

He said that Czechoslovakia always firmly takes the part of those who demand the accelerated preparation and adoption of an agreement on a complete ban of nuclear weapon tests with the participation of all states. He spoke about the alarm incited by the dangerous change in the attitude of the United States toward this issue. He emphasized that President Reagan's attitude toward the talks and the U.S. refusal to ratify the agreements limiting both underground nuclear weapons tests and underground nuclear tests for peaceful aims, as well as the U.S. effort to continue its extensive program of nuclear weapon tests pose a great danger to the peace and security of nations.

In conclusion, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed that the Disarmament Committee must play an active role in accelerated preparations for a general and complete ban on all nuclear weapons tests.

RUDE PRAVO ON IMPERIALIST ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

LD270826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] In an article entitled "Truth Against Myths" (Jiri Stano) ponders tactical changes in the anticommunist crusade in RUDE PRAVO.

Every day, he notes, we are witnessing unparalleled spiteful defamation of our country, denigration and slandering of our socialist reality. Anticommunist centers -- from the blackest imperialist reaction to revenge-seeking and opportunist small groupings -- have united in this inflammatory campaign, and from time to time they get verbal support from (?long-decomposed) circles of internal enemies and traitors.

RUDE PRAVO writes that the imperialists will not leave us in peace as long as they exist. They will attack, and will seek all sorts of ways to harm us, among other things with the assistance of the remnants of internal reaction.

The imperialists are stepping up their struggle against us, and they will shrink from nothing as long as it is justified by their ends. They will stop at nothing, as they have stopped at nothing to date. The present-day world provides sufficient proof of the kinds of methods imperialism uses to halt the natural process of development.

(Jilius Fucik) in his bequest urged us to be vigilant, writes (Jiri Stano) in a RUDE PRAVO article "Truth Against Myths."

DAILY: PLO EVACUATION 'RETREAT BUT NOT DEFEAT'

AU261020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 82 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary: "Leaving Undefeated"]

[Text] Thanks to the heroic resistance of the patriotic Lebanese and Palestinian forces, the Israeli aggressors did not succeed in conquering West Beirut. The Palestinian fighters who are now leaving the city in an organized manner are doing so unbroken and undefeated, to save the city and its population from complete barbarous destruction. Yes, it is a retreat. But not a defeat. The aggressors have not succeeded in physically liquidating the armed and political units of Palestinian resistance, neither have they succeeded in disrupting the ties of fraternal solidarity between the patriotic Lebanese and the Palestinians.

The shots showing the dignified leave-taking of the Palestinian fighters in the streets of West Beirut demonstrate how mistaken the aggressor was in one of his basic calculations -- that he would succeed in inciting the Lebanese against the Palestinian movement by bombarding and imposing a blockade on the city.

The Israeli aggression pursued and still pursues a number of specific objectives. These include, above all, the destruction of the PLO's armed segments; the liquidation or palpable erosion of this organization's political authority as well as its ability to act as the Palestinians' legitimate representative; and the severance of relations between the Palestinians and the Lebanese or, to be more precise, that large section of the Lebanese population that regards the struggle of the Palestinians as its own affair. Last but not least, the Israeli ruling circles -- being obsessed with blind chauvinism -- indulged in the hope of sweeping the Palestinian issue forever off the table of grave international problems and of "disposing" of the problem by means of a blitz military operation. Which of these plans have been implemented?

It cannot be denied that Israel's mighty military machinery, using horrid methods, has destroyed a considerable part of Lebanon and continues to do so because it is still engaged in and is planning new acts of aggression. Entire cities are in ruins. The damage in West Beirut alone is estimated at $12 billion. But the main thing are the thousands of dead and wounded. Every day life fills new pages in the list of the mass and incredibly cyncial war crimes characterizing the Israeli crusade. The genocide against the Palestinian people holds a leading place among them.

However, the "blitzkrieg" did not come off. The aggression in Lebanon is in its 12th week, the seige of Beirut has already lasted more than 7 weeks. This far exceeds the duration of the three preceding Israeli-Arab wars in 1956, 1967 and 1973 altogether. At the same time we have to remember that, according to data published by the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine, Israel has now deployed against the tiny Lebanon and the armed segments of the Palestinian resistance movement, which have no airforce, no navy and only a minimal quantity of heavy weapons, almost one-half of the forces that it threw against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in 1967, plus new destructive weapons. Israel's barbarous war methods have now been much more pronounced than during any of the previous aggressive wars waged by it. Civilians account for 90 percent of the casualties. However, even the unheard of terror against the civilian population has not ensured the attainment of the main goals of Israel's aggression.

The PLO continues to exist, just as most of its armed forces. Its structure and its ability to continue to wage the struggle for the Palestinians' legitimate national rights have been preserved. Its political authority and prestige have not only been tested but strongly enhanced. The recent discussion of the situation in the Middle East in the UN General Assembly has unmistakably and fully proved that the world is aware of the need to deal with the whole problem comprehensively, fully respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up an independent state, in line with the UN General Assembly decision of November 1947.

The exact opposite of what the aggressor expected is thus happening. This is not the first time. After the aggression of June 1967 incorrigible chauvinists in Israel were also exultant, claiming that the Palestinian national liberation movement is finished and that there is nothing standing in the way of Israeli expansion. However, since then the Palestinian resistance movement has achieved an unprecedented upsurge, influence and prestige. The incorrigible incendiaries from Tel Aviv will soon find out that this time it will not be any different. The Palestinian national liberation movement, though it is subjected to difficult and bitter tests, will continue -- as its representatives declare -- to wage its struggle and there is no doubt that sooner or later its just cause will prevail.

Even many realistic people in Israel realize this, as is testified to by a recent statement of the newspaper HAARETZ:

"The outcome of the war has shown that the Palestinian problem cannot be resolved by F15 planes and Merkhava tanks.... The Israeli Government's satisfaction over the developments in Lebanon goes sharply against the public opinion in Israel, which regards them as a political defeat that will become increasingly palpable as time goes by. The Palestinian problem cannot be ignored and negotiations with the PLO cannot be avoided...."

HUSAK CONGRATULATES GDR'S HONECKER ON BIRTHDAY

AU261118 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[CTK report: "Klement Gottwald Order to Comrade E. Honecker; General Secretary of the SED's Central Committee Is 70 Years Old"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 24 Aug (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, conferred upon Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR's State Council, the Klement Gottwald Order on the occasion of his 70th birthday at the suggestion of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The high Czechoslovak state decoration was awarded to Comrade Erich Honecker for his personal contribution to the advance and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and SED, between the CSSR and GDR and between the people of the two countries.

Comrade Gustav Husak sent Comrade Erich Honecker the following telegram on the occasion of the latter's birthday:

Dear Comrade Honecker, on the occasion of your 70th birthday accept from the CPCZ Central Committee, from the communists and all Czechoslovak people and from me personally our comradely greetings and most ardent congratulations.

We are glad that you have lived to see this significant jubilee year in good health, in the midst of responsible creative work at a time when the GDR working people are realizing the conclusions of the 10th SED Congress for building the advanced socialist society.

We in the CSSR regard you highly as the leading representative of a fraternal party and a friendly allied state, as an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement, as a true patriot and internationalist. Your whole life has been tied to the fight of the German workers class against capitalism and fascism and for the victory of socialism, peace and progress in the world. The successes achieved by your country's people in socialist construction, as well as in consolidating the international position of the GDR -- the first state of workers and farmers on German soil -- are indivisibly bound to your devoted work, permeated by loyalty [oddanost] to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We highly appreciate your share in the development of fraternal cooperation and unity of states of the socialist community and of the international communist and workers movement.

We hold in high esteem the close relationship you maintain with the CPCZ, with our country and the Czechoslovak people, and your personal contribution to intensifying the bonds of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and SED, between the CSSR and GDR, and between the working people of both our countries. With a feeling of sincere joy, I inform you that, at the suggestion of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Klement Gottwald Order has been conferred on you. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as in my own name, I congratulate you on this decoration with all my heart.

For the coming years I wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, much health, personal gratification and further successes in your responsible work for the welfare of the GDR's people, in the interests of the further victories of socialism, peace and progress.

PITRA CHAIRS PARTY CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

LD271052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A conference of secretaries of regional party committees for work in agriculture took place in Prague today under the chairmanship of Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It was attended also by ministers of agriculture and food, chairmen of central committees of agricultural workers' and food industry workers' trade unions and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers.

The conference assessed the progress and results of this year's harvest and provisions for autumn field work. Main attention was centered on measures for the husbanding of grain, ensuring the fodder base and safeguarding the tasks of animal farming production.

The active approach of workers in agricultural enterprises toward organizing services and providing field work, help, and of members of public organizations, national committees and other citizens in safeguarding harvest work was appreciated.

In view of the results of the cereal harvest, partially affected by unfavorable weather during the spring months, it will be necessary, the conference stressed, to make maximum efforts to finish the harvest and the autumn field work in order to reap all crops whose quality, optimum storage and utilization are indispensable prerequisites for safeguarding the planned targets in animal farming production and the smooth supply to the market of agricultural and food produce.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MEETING ON SLOVAK UPRISING

LD261746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Solemn meetings devoted to the 38th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising have taken place in Prague and Bratislava.

Participants at the Prague meeting welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the National Front led by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak National Council. The delegation also included comrades Jinrich Polednik, Marie Kabrhelova, Tomas Travnicek and other representatives.

After the solemn opening, Comrade Tomas Travnicek took the floor. He first emphasized the significance of the Slovak national uprising, which opened the final stage of the national liberation struggle of our people against German and internal fascism.

In the next part of his speech, the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front recalled some historic milestones of the uprising and the response with which it was met in our country and abroad.

Comrade Travnicek went on to note: One of the most important legacies of the Slovak national uprising and the entire national liberation struggle is the profound principled internationalism of the CPCZ which governs the relations between our two nations and all ethnic groups.

In conclusion Comrade Tomas Travnicek highly praised the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the peace proposals by its highest representative, Comrade Brezhnev.

Lenart Attends Rally

LD262336 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A festive rally of Bratislava working people and youth to mark the anniversary of the Slovak national uprising started in the Great Hall of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Palace in Bratislava just after 1600 today. Present at the rally were: Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives.

BUILDING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS, PLANS DISCUSSED

AU261334 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 August on page 3 carries a 5,000-word account of another of its series of discussions devoted to the implementation of the"Set of Measures" in the Czechoslovak economy. The discussion, entitled "What Are the Builders Doing To Fulfill the Plan?" deals with the impact of the new system of management in the construction sector and, more specifically, with the Czechoslovak building industry's performance in the first half of the year. The discussion was chaired by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavski and its participants included Jiri Svratecky and Michal Vancik of the CSSR State Planning Commission, Pavel Lany, a CPCZ Central Committee "worker" as well as managers from eight Czechoslovak construction enterprises.

In their introductory remarks, Vltavsky and Tihlarik state that even though the volume of construction work planned for 1982 is 4.3 percent lower than the building industry's 1981 result, in the first half of the year the builders "did not come fully to terms with the planned tasks." The arrears in the volume of construction work amount to Kcs151 million, the arrears in"adjusted output" to Kcs119 million. Largely accountable for this shortfall, according to the RUDE PRAVO journalists, are local construction enterprises, run by the national committees, and the construction enterprises run by the Slovak Ministry of Construction. Enterprises supervised by the Czech Ministry of Construction, on the other hand, fulfilled the plan. As regards priority construction projects, only 23 of the 38 such projects whose commissioning was planned for the first half of the year have actually been completed. After their initial statements, in which the enterprise representatives report on their enterprises' (mostly "unsatisfactory") performance in the first half of the year, they go on to discuss the "roots" of their problems.

Vlastimil Svoboda, director of the district construction enterprise in Karlovy Vary, detects -- aside from "traditional causes such as the use of the working hours" -- also causes "which we cannot influence." He says: "It seems to us that as far as the application of the principles of the Set of Measures is concerned, there is a snag somewhere. Being applied are, above all, the economic instruments of the Set of Measures that enforce the utmostcost efficiency, profitability and so forth. On the other hand, we are missing something which we expected from the Set -- that we would receive a highly challenging yet feasible plan. Even though our results are 40-45 percent superior to those of other enterprises, we are being rated as nonfulfillers.

We have welcomed the Set of Measures but we cannot welcome the fact that, in some respects, it is being applied too strictly toward our enterprise and our employees while other enterprises are not affected at all." Svoboda notes, for example, that his enterprise, which has only 650 employees, is expected to create a profit of Kcs14.5 million while the plan of an unnamed construction enterprise in the same city, even though it has ten times as many employees, envisages a profit of only Kcs11 million. He also complains that the tasks "are growing in all indicators" while the supplies of materials are declining. According to Svoboda, this year's allocation of some materials amounts to only 20 percent of last year's deliveries.

Ondrej Jakobei, director of the district national enterprise in Zvolen, attributes his enterprise's problems to the fact that the employees of local construction enterprises receive less pay than other construction workers. As a result, "people are leaving the enterprise. We now have 48 fewer employees than we used to."

Alfred Koelbl, director of the district construction enterprise in Prachatice, views the changes in the investment policy as the source of his enterprise's difficulties. He says: "Some 60 percent of our enterprise's work used to be on investment projects. We are now switching over to a reverse ratio: 60 percent maintenance and 40 percent investments. That represents a loss of Kcs10 million for us."

Antonin Brazda, director of the district national enterprise in Brno-environs, criticizes in his statement the "disharmony between the plan and the profit index." He says that under the current price "it is possible to achieve a profit of 10-12 percent. It is incomprehensible how the plan can stipulate 18 percent. Where are we to take this 6 percent. How are we to ensure it?" Another cause of his enterprise's problems, according to Brazda, is the "index planning method," the automatic increases from year to year of the planned tasks, regardless of the enterprise's specific situation. Speaking about the causes of their enterprises' problems, the other participants in the RUDE PRAVO discussion refer to the inadequate composition of their labor force and machinery in light of the changed structure of building work, to the missing links among individual components of their plans and to reduced deliveries of materials. Gabriel Popelak, deputy director of the Rodostav Bratislava enterprise, complains, for example, that "we do not receive basic construction materials such as bricks, lintels and even cement or gravel sand."

In the remaining parts of the discussion, the enterprise representatives express their determination to do everything they can to fulfill the 1982 plan and report on the measures they have taken to achieve this goal. These range from the full utilization of working hours to the implementation of new forms of "socialist competition" and Zlobin and Basov methods, to the introduction of piecework wages and the "merit principle" in remuneration, down to the "enhanced personal accountability of managers for the fulfillment of tasks."

EDITORIAL COMPLAINS OF CONSUMER GOODS QUALITY

WA260230 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt] According to a report by the CSR Ministry of Trade, there has been a deterioration in the quality of certain consumer goods.

The quality of shoes produced in the VHJ enterprises Cesky Obuvnicky Prumysl [Czech Shoe Industry] has become worse (in 1980 there was 1.8 percent in claimed refunds, in 1981 this increased to 2.2 percent); in the VHJ OGAKO the increase in complaints was from 2.9 to 3.4 in the same period.

The shortcomings are caused primarily, according to the trade industry, by the quality of the bottom parts -- inadequate attachment of heels and, sometimes, the shoe construction itself.

The quality of furniture is also unsatisfactory. Before the furniture even reached the consumer, the trade organizations submitted complaints on 3.1 percent of the delivered merchandise in the value of more than Kcs100 million. In 1980 this percentage was 2.7 percent. To a certain extent, the quality has deteriorated in a broad range of products. In the industrial goods trade, where the quality complaints were 2.4 percent of the total deliveries in 1980, it increased to 2.6 percent in 1981.

The same problems appeared in textiles and clothing products where the inspected deliveries revealed defects in more than 40 percent of the items, including incorrect quality classification, shoddy workmanship, material defects, delivery of the wrong sizes or other defects.

What is the way to increased quality? Financial penalties is only one possibility. But there must be a constant effort by the designers, technicians, and production managers with the goal of making a better quality product. Because it is not exactly typical of consumers, even when faced with shortages of goods, to buy just anything. This has proven true in textiles and clothing, furniture, and private automobiles and there is no reason to assume that it might be otherwise with other products.

MAGAZINE ESSAY CONTEST USES STALIN AS THEME

WA260130 Prague ZAPISNIK in Czech No 16, 1982 p 31

[Summary] The magazine for military personnel (sold publicly) is currently running an essay contest "Z '82 In Aid of National Defense Education." Question No. 6 of the second round of the context refers to an old heavily retouched official picture of J.V. Stalin and asks the readers to write on the theme: "What Do You Know About the Man in the Picture?"

In the article itself, which sums up the answer to a previous question, information is also provided about "the man in the picture."

"The face of the man pictured below will certainly not be unknown to you. Older readers have, at one time, seen him almost daily in the various publications; the younger one's will probably know him from the latest films about the Great Patriotic War. His name was Dzhugashvili (born in a little town of Gori in Tbilis) Joseph, son of Vissarion. But the world has known him under the name given him in the underground. It was derived from the Russian word for "steel" which, at the same time, symbolized the owner's characteristics: A man who served both in Czarist prisons and in exile and every time managed to escape under most unusual circumstances. He was on the Central Committee of the Great Socialist Revolution and commanded the most threatened sectors of the front, the battles against the counterrevolution. One of the cities, where the Red Army victory had a decisive significance, was named after him. For almost 30 years he stood at the helm of the Soviet state and, furthermore, it was during some very difficult times. Under his leadership, the Soviet people conquered the tasks of industrialization and accomplished the building of socialism in his country. Together with the people he also stood victorious in the Great Patriotic War."

WORLD BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HONECKER REPORTED

LD261206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has received more messages of congratulations on his 70th birthday from all over the world. They are signed by party and state leaders of socialist fraternal countries, heads of state and government leaders, general secretaries and chairmen of communist and workers' parties as well as by leading representatives of international and national organizations.

The Cuban head of state and government Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, writes: "We are happy, dear Comrade Honecker, to know that you are celebrating this day in full control of your experiences and your creative force, surrounded by the love of your people and the revolutionary and progressive people of the world, and full of energy, and that you are continuing the work to which with moving joy you have dedicated your whole life. With a fraternal embrace, Fidel Castro Ruz."

The congratulations message from Petar Stambolic, chairman of the SFRY Presidium, states" "I too take this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two socialist countries will continue to develop and contribute toward understanding and cooperation in Europe and thus to peace and progress in the world."

Cordial congratualtions were conveyed by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo wirtes: "On the occasion of your 70th birthday, I am pleased to send my best wishes to you, the government and people of the GDR, both as an expression of my friendship and esteem and also in friendly recollection of your visit to Mexico. I take this opportunity to assure you once again of my particular respect." President-Designate of Mexico Miguel de la Madrid also sent cordial congratulations.

The leading representative of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, also sent sincere good wishes: "Your meritorious work for the people of the GDR and the contribution you have made toward the worldwide struggle for peace, progress, freedom and socialism during these 70 years deserve the admiration of us all."

President of Guyana L. F. S. Burnham praises the extraordinary success in developing socialism in the GDR. He states: "Your achievements are an inexhaustible source of inspiration for our people."

Cordial congratulations were also sent by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure wishes Erich Honecker the best of health and a long life, "so that you can continue to serve the efficient and dynamic people of the GDR, whose numerous successes in all fields are admired by all equality-and-peace-loving people."

Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stresses in his congratulations Erich Honecker's personal contribution to developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries. He expresses the conviction that these relations "will continue to develop successfully in the interests of our countries' peoples, equal international cooperation, peace, social progress and socialism in the world."

Chairman of the DKP in the FRG Herbert Mies writes: "Your personal contribution as leading representative of the GDR party and government toward the preservation of peace, guided by the principle that never again should a war start from German soil, has earned you the respect and admiration not only of us communists but also of many other democratic and peace-loving forces in our country."

Congratulations were also sent by the Saar area executive of the DKP. Erich Honecker was politically active in his youth in the Saar region.

Erich Honecker's personal involvement "for normalizing relations between the two German states and between the GDR and West Berlin" is stressed by SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt in his congratulations. "We admire you as an outstanding leading personality of the German and international communist workers' movement."

General Secretary Luis Corvalen congratulated Erich Honecker on behalf of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee. His party saw the SED and GDR as "an example of adherence to principles and political flexibility, of great understanding and correct application of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, a shining example of the combination of dreams and enthusiasm."

Cordial greetings were sent on Erich Honecker's 70th birthday from the chairman of the Finnish and Norwegian Communist Parties, Jouko Kajanoja and Hans I. Kleven.

Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portugues Communist Party, combines his good wishes with congratulations to the SED and to the GDR people "for the historic successes in developing socialist society, for your internationalist solidarity, your contribution toward defending the cause of peace."

It is largely due to the service of Erich Honecker that the GDR's prestige in the world is greater than ever before, writes chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party Rene Urbany.

General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Khalid Bakdash praises in his greetings message the political and material support of the GDR workers, the SED and government for the Syrian people in thier struggle against the Israeli-American invasion. It regarded Erich Honecker as "a true friend, who increases the certainty of victory and overcoming aggression."

In the congratulations from Chairman of the South African Communist Party Yusef Dadoo it is stated: "Your resolute work, true to principle, against apartheid, racism and imperialism and the generous solidarity of the SED the government and heroic people of the GDR are highly and sincerely esteemed by the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle for the overthrow of the hated South African racist regime."

Very cordial birthday greetings were also sent by the chairman of the Swedish Workers' Party (communists) Rolf Hagel.

"We pay tribute with satisfaction to your persistent work aimed at further perfecting economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the countries of the socialist community," says a message from the CEMA. The GDR contributed actively to the flourishing dynamic process of the fraternal countries' socialist economic integration.

Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, expressed thanks for the valuable contribution made by Erich Honecker toward the development of cooperation between the SED and Socialist Party of Finland.

The award of the "Gold Medal for great services in the interests of the workers" by the WFTU is announced by its secretary general, Ibrahim Zakariyah, in his congratulatory message to Erich Honecker. "Standing at the head of a nation which for the first time in history has set up a workers' and peasants' state on German soil, you have won, through your untiring efforts for the further advance of socialism in the GDR, the love and respect of all progressive mankind." The GDR played an outstanding role today in international politics and particularly so in the current complicated international situation.

"We esteem your solidarity highly along with all peoples of the world fighting for peace, democracy, freedom, national independence and social progress," says a message from the Women's International Democratic Federation. The GDR government is doing everything it can to enable millions of working women and mothers to make increasingly greater use of their equality.

[Helmut Sink], central secretary and Hofrat Prof Dr Friedrich Epstein, president of the Austria-GDR society, sent Erich Honecker best wishes for success in his responsible work serving the well-being of the GDR and peace.

The youth of the Soviet Union regard Erich Honecker as an outstanding official of the international communist and workers' movement, as a founder of the FDJ, as an untiring fighter for peace and the happiness of peoples and as a great friend of the Soviet people, stresses the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol.

Werner Stuermann, chairman of the SDAJ (Socialist German Workers' Youth), writes: "Whether it is a question of a consistent policy of peace or of securing the basic rights of young people -- the example of the GDR strengthens our struggle despite the anticommunist perversions in the capitalist FRG."

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH LEADERS

Received by Honecker

LD260500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr at the Council of State building in Berlin.

The Austrian foreign minister conveyed personal greetings to Erich Honecker from Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, which were cordially reciprocated.

Erich Honecker and Willibald Pahr praised the good and mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Austria and their favorable influence on political stability in Europe.

They were in agreement in noting that since the visit to Austria by the chairman of the GDR Council of State in November 1980 cooperation between the two states and peoples has deepened and expanded in many ways. Erich Honecker and Willibald Pahr reaffirmed the firm intention of both sides to expand steadily further the friendly relations and they discussed specific steps relating to this.

On international issues Erich Honecker stressed that the present alarming world situation makes it clear that the preservation of peace is the paramount question, and that detente requires fresh impulses, especially from the European states. The peoples and responsible political circles are increasingly recognizing the dangers emanating from the policy of confrontation and are forcefully speaking out against it. In order to safeguard peace it is necessary to do everything possible to avert a nuclear war, to halt the arms race, and to limit and reduce nuclear arms in Europe and strategic armaments in general on the basis of equality and equal security. Erich Honecker and Willibald Pahr reaffirmed that specific measures are necessary in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. They stressed that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, to the quesiton of cooperation and to fruitful relations between the European states with different social systems.

Meeting With Stoph

LD262114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today received Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr. They praised the high level of cooperation between the two states and discussed questions of the further strengthening of relations.

During the talk, Willi Stoph briefed the Austrian guest on current questions of GDR development and its economic policy. Dr. Pahr conveyed cordial greetings from Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Brunko Kreisky, which were reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, GDR Ambassador to the Republic of Austria Gerhard Schramm, and Ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR Dr Hellmuth Strasser also took part in the talk.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH YAR AMBASSADOR 26 AUG

LD261716 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Horst Sindermann, Deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic, spoke in Berlin today in favor of joint action by all peace-loving states and peoples. This joint action is necessary so that the international situation can improve and cooperation can be consolidated. In view of Israel's aggression, Horst Sindermann and his guest -- who is paying his farewell visit -- stressed firm solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

INCREASING OBJECTIONS OF GDR RESERVISTS REPORTED

DW250833 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- Some 42 cases of refusals to comply with the service or reservists in the "National People's Army" have been noted so far in 1982 in the GDR and East Berlin. Informed circles stated yesterday that 30 such refusals were registered last year. At the same time the number of young men who want to carry out their 18-month service time without arms as construction soldiers has increased considerably at the same time.

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH ZIMBABWE -- Harare: 25 Aug (ADN) -- A radio cooperation agreement between the GDR and Zimbabwe was signed in Harare on Wednesday. It provides for the regular exchange of programs on developments in both countries and of music shows. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 25 Aug 82 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH UK -- Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN) -- An agreement on the principles governing the use of standards in scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and British Governments was signed in Berlin on Wednesday. It regulates references to standards in agreements and treaties with the aim of furthering cooperation between the two countries. The document was signed by the vice president of the Office for Standards, Measures and Merchandise Testing of the GDR Council of Ministers, Hans-Joachim Zippel, and Eric Williams of the British Trade Department. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 25 Aug 82 LD]

GLEMP CZESTOCHOWA SERMON COVERS POLITICAL ISSUES

Celebration of High Mass

LD261942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Czestochowa]

[Text] Central religious celebrations took place today at the monastery of the Pauline Fathers at Jasna Gora, in connection with the feastday of the Czestochowa Madonna and the 600th anniversary of the miraculous image at the Jasan Gora sanctuary. The Polish Episcopate arrived with Primate Archbishop Glemp, delegations of the episcopates of France, the GDR, the FRG and bishops and clergy from all the dioceses of Poland as well as delegations of monastic orders.

The main accent of the jubilee celebrations was the pontifical high mass celebrated in the morning by the Krakow metropolitan, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. The square in front of the monastery hill was filled with a mass of the faithful, mainly the participants in the pilgrimages who had arrived for the annual festival from various parts of the country.

During the high mass the sermon was delivered by Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Warsaw and Gniezno metropolitan. In the homily the primate recalled that his celebration is a special one for it is a time of prayer, which ought at the same time to be a time of peace and hope. Jozef Glemp referred to the social accord, and the ways leading to it. He appealed for calm and restraint. He raised the issue of the internees, and spoke of the need to begin preparations for the arrival of the holy father, John Paul II. A more extensive account of the Jasna Gora ceremony will be contained in the third edition of the TV news.

Views Papal Visit Preparations

LD262022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Today at Jasna Gora there were celebrations in connection with the Feast of Our Lady of Jasna Gora which falls this year on the 600th anniversary of the presence of the holy image at the monastery of the Pauline fathers.

The homily was delivered by Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp. Referring to the approaching second anniversary of the signing of social agreements on the coast and in Jastrzebie, the primate said that that was a victory of reason and maturity. It is necessary to maintain calm and reason at present. The streets must not be an area for dialogue. A dialogue can only take place at a table with the participation of the parties concerned.

Speaking about the pope's visit to our country, Jozef Glemp stated that, although the date of the arrival of John Paul II has not yet been established, the issue concerning the appointment of the church pastoral committee which would deal with preparations of the pilgrimate of the holy father to Poland will be considered.

Appeal for Public Restraint

LD262232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Religious celebrations connected with the 600th anniversary of the presence of the holy image of the mother of God at Jasna Gora have taken place in Czestochowa. During the high mass, which was celebrated by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the homily was delivered by Primate Jozef Glemp.

The primate referred to the approaching second anniversary of the signing of the social agreements on the coast and in Jastrzebie, saying, among other things:

[Begin recording] The church cannot be an instrument in the hands of either social groups or the state. In several days we shall be celebrating the second anniversary of the signing of social agreements on the coast and in Jastrzebie. Here, before the most holy mother, we must look at this anniversary through the perspective of faith.

Two years ago on the coast a great thing was accomplished: a victory of reason, maturity and wise resistance. It was an exceptional victory. It did not take place on street barricades but behind a table. In a dialogue and in a moment of concentration in prayer of all work forces.

Two years have already passed and we have been unable to use wisely that victory which gave an opportunity to the two sides in question.

We are calmly aware of the events of our history and we can recall the statement that history is the teacher of life. Let us learn, at last, something from history, and that is that the streets are not meant to be the place of a dialogue. Enough blood has been shed in our streets. The table is the place for a dialogue. One has to remind onself and others about it in the anniversary of the victory behind a table. We recall this during the anniversary before the most holy mother. [end recording]

The primate subsequently submitted suggestions concerning the social dialogue. The precondition, in the opinion of the primate, is the resolving of problems of internees and the resumption of trade union work. In this context he also spoke about the mission of the church to bring spiritual and material help. Reservations and fears ought to be defeated by hope, with which one has to face the future. He also spoke in favor of the church beginning the preparations to receive the pope in the coming year. And here is the closing excerpt of the homily:

[Begin recording] May the Mother of Jasna Gora be the queen of our peace and the time of anniversary be the time of prayer and the time of conquering faith. Mary of Jasna Gora, please ensure peace for the whole world and eliminate the terrible centers of nuclear weapons, extinguish the wars, stop us from feeling hatred, close our ears to inflammatory whispers and give us good inspiration for everybody to seek the common good for the whole nation. Aid us in preparation for the peaceful pilgrimage to Poland by John Paul II, give all of us bishops, priests, monastic orders, parents, young people and children the grace to love you, the grace of patience and perseverance, the grace of having faith in you. Strengthen our love in the fatherland and cause it to be worthy of your love. Amen. [end recording]

Those were excerpts of the homily by the Reverend Primate Jozef Glemp delivered today in Czestochowa on the occasion of the beginning of the church celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of the mother of God in Jasna Gora.

Sets Conditions for Dialogue

NC261337 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp today called for the liberation of jailed Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and all other Polish political prisoners but warned Poles to stay off the streets next Tuesday, the day targeted for mass demonstrations against the regime. In his sermon marking the start of the 600th anniversary celebrations for the Black Virgin icon of Czestochowa, Archbishop Glemp also asked for a resumption of union activities. The mention of Mr Walesa's name drew thunderous applause despite warnings to refrain from clapping during the sermon.

Archbishop Glemp, who reportedly has been criticized by some underground opposition leaders for not taking a firm enough stand against martial law, said: "We must begin a dialogue but we are always told that the conditions are not ripe. Let's begin by creating them. Here are our conditions."

He then enumerated four:

-"Release of Lech Walesa and may he be allowed to talk as a free man."

-Resumption of union activities.

-Release of all internees and preparation for an amnesty of all prisoners.

-Decision on a date for the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland next year.

But the Roman Catholic primate warned the population not to "give in to anger" by taking to the streets next Tuesday the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords and the creation of Solidarity. Underground leaders of the suspended trade union have called for mass peaceful demonstrations throughout Poland to mark the date.

"Anger is a bad counselor," he said, "and the streets are not the terrain for dialogue."

"Enough blood has been shed," he continued. "Dialogue should take place around a table."

He attributed the anger felt by Poles to social and personal misfortunes as well as to "deliberate provocations and incitations." The church, he told the thousands of pilgrims assembled in this southern shrine city, "is with the population."

"It was with those who occupied the factories, with those who are interned and it goes with those who are sent to prison."

Archbishop Glemp read the letter of a mother from her son, interned in a camp near Gdansk where guards were reported this month to have beaten prisoners, as an example of the current "misfortunes" endured by Poles. He said the church protested daily against the "abuse of power" by camp authorities, and daily "knocked on the door of the regime" to demand the release of the hundreds interned since the imposition of martial law last December. The recent liberation of all women internees was a result of the church's action, he said, adding, "We are now requesting the release of all internees and amnesty for all prisoners."

He said the church was awaiting the visit of Pope John Paul II next year and promised that year-long jubilee celebrations for the 6th centenary of the Black Virgin would be extended until the pontiff came to Poland.

HUNGER STRIKERS PRESS FOR END TO MARTIAL LAW

NC262152 Paris AFP in English 2138 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Some 20 people have begun a hunger strike in a church in Czestochowa, southern Poland, to press for the release of all internees and the lifting of martial law in the country, reliable sources reported today. Czestochowa is presently flooded by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, assembled there for the 600th anniversary of Poland's most sacred shrine, the Black Madonna ikon of Jasna Gora monastery.

The sources underlined that the hunger strikers had started their action yesterday without the knowledge of Roman Catholic Church authorities, who had expressly asked that the Czestochowa celebrations not become the occasion for political demonstratins. According to the sources, ever more people are joining the protesters in their fast.

WEAPONS, OPPOSITION PAMPHLETS UNCOVERED IN WARSAW

LD261858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Organs of the Security Services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have found more evidence confirming that the underground is active and preparations for street disturbances are in progress.

In Warsaw, in apartments belonging to Elzbieta S., Jacek H., Tadeusz W., and others, the following items, among others, have been found: a 6mm revolver with ammunition, ammunition for a hunting rifle, rifle scopes, torches and special batons made from woven rope, so-called spikes to be used for damaging operational militia vehicles. They also found handcuffs, photographic equipment which was used in conspiratorial activities and also a considerable amount of printing paint, paper and other printing and duplicating equipment and finished leaflets and other publications with antistate contents. They were signed "Underground Structures of the NSZZ Solidarity."

A number of documents and financial accounts, including hard currency accounts, have also been found. Investigations are underway.

ILLEGAL LODZ PRINTING PRESS INVESTIGATED

LD261956 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Wresnenska Street. [Lodz]. Jan F., 51, who is a retired invalid, lives here. According to his explanations submitted during the course of preparatory proceedings leading to a trial, he goes on holiday leaving the town every year in the summer and his apartment is looked after by friends. How did they look after it? Functionaries of the voivodship headquarters of the MO [Citizens' militia] in Lodz discovered an illegal press there. During the search 35 kgs of printing ink have been found along with other printing equipment, large quantities of leaflets, matrix used to duplicate the leaflets, as well as illegal publications -- BULLETIN OF WAR and WAR NEWS. The uncovered items have been turned in.

At present explanations regarding the circumstances of the case are being submitted. Persons connected with the functioning of the illegal printing press are giving evidence. The investigation is being carried out by the investigation department of the Security Services of the Lodz voivodship MO headquarters.

Let us add that this is not the only case of this kind. (?Other perpetrators will be tried soon. Several preparatory proceedings are being carried out. A dozen or so persons have been detained so far. It is envisaged that a number of others will also be arrested soon.

WROCLAW COURT SENTENCES SOLIDARITY MEMBER

LD261526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A summary trial has ended at the Wroclaw Voivodship Court of (Zbigniew Piechota), member of the suspended Solidarity accused of seriously assaulting a militiaman. The event took place on 13 June this year during the street disturbances in the region of (Grabiszynska) and (Pereca) streets in Wroclaw. The court found (Zbigniew Piechota) guilty as charged and sentenced him to 3 years imprisonment and to 2 years deprivation of civic rights.

BARCIKOWSKI SCORES OPPOSITION IN SZCZECIN ADDRESS

Warski Shipyard Address

LD261826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Extensive Excerpts" of 26 August speech of Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin following a meeting of the departmental party organization of the K-2 hull unit -- recorded]

[Text] We are approaching the second anniversary of the August agreements. None of us either wishes to or can forget this fact. We all remember too well the immense tension that existed last August and the weight of the agreement concluded at that time.

Bearing this fact in mind, we also cannot omit, cannot close our eyes and minds to the events that happened later or to the present attempts by the Solidarity underground to turn this occasion into an opportunity for antistate acts, for manifesting its hostility toward the legal regulations in force in Poland -- the order of martial law. They forget that it was precisely as a result of their anarchistic activities that martial law was introduced. They forget that the lifting of martial law can only come about through the normalization of political and economic life and not through the multiplication of more conflicts and adventures.

If today Soldiarity activists operating from underground call for strikes and street demonstrations on the anniversary of the signing of the August agreements, then we have the right to ask on whose behalf are they doing this? Are they doing this on behalf of the members of the organization who think and work normally, including activists who had been brutally pushed aside at one time, or on behalf of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members of the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] part of the Solidarity leadership -- a part which is, undoubtedly, antisocialist. Illegal publications, interviews granted to the capitalist press, speeches made by Solidarity representatives staying abroad and who are politically active do not leave a shadow of doubt about this.

The calls for demonstrations on 31 August, and the demonstrations themselves, are to be a preparatory stage for a general strike. This, in turn, is to be a preparatory stage for an armed uprising, if the overthrow of the political order of the Polish People's Republic requires this.

Such are the reckonings of the extremists. Is it not food for thought for you that no matter how many times the authorities make decisions restricting the scope of the martial law regulations, the Solidarity underground replies with a call for public demonstrations against the state. That was the case in May this year, and it also happended after the Sejm speech by Comrade Jaruzelski on 21 July.

Let us recall that in this speech Comrade Jaruzelski announced the release -- or the sending on vacation from internment -- of over 1,200 persons, including all the women. He assured us of the possibility of the return to the country of all ctiziens who are abroad, who have not been engaged in hostile activity. Finally he announced the lifting of martial law at the end of this year if normal conditions have been created, (?not to mention) the other announcements he made in this speech.

A great majority of the community has adopted the right attitude toward these decisions and has approved of them. There was silence for a long time in the Solidarity underground after the Sejm speech. One could understand that the attitude toward those decisions was being considered. The answer came later when the leading circles of the United States and NATO treated the speech with dissatisfaction. Then the Solidarity propaganda operation -- and a downright avalanche of propaganda in support of these calls by Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and other foreign broadcasting stations -- got underway. The unanimity is striking here. We must ask ourselves what is wanted in all of this?

Why does calm in Poland and the announcement of emerging from martial law worry the Solidarity underground and foreign psychological war centers so much? Why do the authors and advocates of economic sanctions against Poland -- which have, after all, been imposed with the aim of choking our economy -- also need struggles in our country? Why have the former supporters of the inhuman war in Vietnam, who are today supporters of the reaction which is quelling the people's movement in El Salvador, who are providing subsidies amounting to billions of dollars and arms for Israel -- which is bombarding Beirut with artillery fire before the eyes of the world -- who are backing up all dictatorships within the sphere of their influence, who are thwarting strikes in their own countries, become so very keen on riots in Poland? What moral right do they have to lecture us on how we should set up our home? Are these not the same politicians who at one stage did not want to recognize our western border and thus did not want to recognize the Polishness of Szczecin?

In front of the tribunal of the Polish nation I accuse all those American politicians, who in the name of their imperialist policy and a world game are consciously provoking an eruption of discontent in Poland and who would like to take advantage of Polish difficulties in a struggle against world socialism and against the socialist states. I deeply believe that Polish citizens will find sufficient wisdom within them to distinguish their own interests and the interests of the country, their own safety and state safety from playing the Polish card in interests which are alien and remote to us.

I accuse the employees of Radio Free Europe and other propagandists of this sort who are aware of the sacrifices that they urge Poles to make and who are hidden behind the back of the American Army and West German politics, and who are rewarded for their provocative work with regard to Poland and for their use of the Polish language. They are ready to exhort people in the country to fight against the authorities, disregarding the costs of this for the entire nation.

There is no filth that would be too filthy for them to fling at our political system and the authorities, even while knowing that our nation will not have another political system and that there will be no Poland other than a socialist one.

In front of the moral tribunal of the nation including Solidarity members, I accuse Solidarity extremists who come from amid KOR and KPN members and people connected with those groups of consciously taking advantage of the discontent of the working class. These extremists by means of an unprecedented and false antisocialist propaganda and by multiplying conflicts and conflict situations, manipulated people with a downright insane lack of responsibility while totally ignoring the fate of the country. During all their actions and campaigns, the extremists were systematically violating the principles that were at the foundation of the August agreements. The extremists violated precisely the principle of agreement itself. The violation of this principle finally destroyed them last autumn when publically in Radom and next in Gdansk they rejected the idea of national accord itself. Instead, they declared a course toward confrontation with the state authorities and the political system itself. In this way they brought the country to the brink of a political abyss. I accuse them of acting in such a way that in the name of a political game, while kindling a demagogy, a demogagy not moderated by a sense of responsibility, they were destructively paralyzing the activity of the national economy, blocking the extraction of coal and mineral raw materials, blocking exports of some Polish produce and simultaneously initiating the so-called hunger strikes under the slogan that the party and state authorities want to starve the nation.

All of this created a situation in which Poland lost its credibility as a partner of economic cooperation. Poland's debt repayment situation deterirated, and became a prelude for the imposition of financial restrictions against our country.

As a result of the destructive activity in the economic field, the level of production deteriorated dramatically, with all the consequences this brought for the living standard of the working people. I (?only) repeat that by proclaiming the slogan of struggle for the dignity of the working people, the extremists simultaneously kindled a merciless campaign against everyone who was bold enough to have another opinion, to have opposite political views from their own.

In this way the extremists brought about deep divisions among the work forces, diminished the sense of responsibility and diminished the employee and civic discipline, without which no modern community can function. The unprecedented actions led to a loss of the sense of security, to an enormous [word indistinct] of the working people.

It transpires however that the introduction of martial law, in the defense of socialist Poland -- accepted with relief by millions of parents deeply concerned over the destiny of their often politically opposed families -- did not have any influence on the Solidarity professionals. (?Unwilling) to recognize the errors committed, they decided to add new errors, urging the young toward conspiracy, to break the law, and to struggle against the people's power.

Therefore, I accuse the ideologues and underground organizers of counterrevolutionary hostility, to [word indistinct] political stupidity, stupidity which leads directly toward a crime against their own nation and state. May they keep for themselves their [word indistinct] ambitions, their immature illusions, without making others satisfy their hostility and inclinations. Each one of those who decide to return to the path of normal life has an open road to this. May they ponder and make their choice.

There are people who will say that what I am saying is too sharp, that after all, everyone wants what is good and that this desire absolves them. I must say that I reject such justifications. Great political threats are confronting us. Everyone who undertakes activity must be assessed and brought to account not according to personal intentions, but according to the effects of this activity. If someone calls for a strike, or a demonstration then he may not explain himself without (?knowing) what will happen as a result of his activity. He take upon himself full responsbility for all the effects which may be brought about by his actions.

Such a person also takes on the moral responsibility for making his coworkers responsible in front of the law. If someone doubts whether the law should be respected and calls for others to break the law, then such a person cannot expect to go unpunished.

I have concentrated on the political dangers because this is the sphere where our opponent launched a struggle against us by his preparations for the demonstrations on 31 August. I am aware that we are all faced with the need for overcoming the economic crisis and its effects on the living conditions of the working people.

We are in the midst of implementing profound social and economic reforms. We are experimenting. Many things need to be corrected. We are sharply experiencing the lack of market equilibrium and shortages of goods, which have been primarily caused by the fall in production. In the conditions of a lack of balance on the market, profiteering is rife and various tricksters are taking advantage of the working people. Control of these negative phenomena and the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress requires great and consistent work. This work is necessary from the leadership centers. Very importantly, control of these negative phemonena and the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress require the active support of the whole party, social organizations and all the working people. All of this requires calm and rational action. We must provide our country with these two things, and we will provide them.

Our party, together with other parties and representatives of the lay Catholic circles, announced an initial declaration aimed at organizing the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. We see in this movement an open and broad platform for the unification of all the Poles who wish to improve their lives and want socialist Poland to develop. Our party wants to view the participants of this movement as partners for the constructive search for creative action encouraging the reform of the collective life. Our party wants to see the way toward the development of precious values and toward the the extrication of evil from our lives. Each person who wants to contribute toward this will find a place in this movement. Socialist Poland will be such as we shall build it through the mutual efforts of all citizens.

Questions From Workers

LD270542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Extensive excerpts" from a 26 August meeting in Szczecin between Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and workers who are members of the departmental party organization of the K-2 hull unit of the Adolf Warski shipyard; workers participating in the discussion not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [worker] There is new information regarding the charter of shipyard workers and the implementation of the Szczecin agreement according to which charters have been given to harbor workers, builders and teachers and there is a charter of shipyard workers.

The fact is that no charter has been established yet and that all this has just been suggestions. It is strange that a worker in a steel mill earns Z12,000 on average while we earn Z10,000 on average; and as far as the difficulty of the work is concerned, well, I have worked in mines and can say that it is no easier to work here, but the contrary. We cannot increase production at the expense of our health.

[Another worker] I have worked 22 years in this shipyard, employed in the hull department all the time. I used to earn Z16,000; I have caught this disease which has been determined to be job-related, and so I started working on a daily basis. [as opposed to a full-time employment] In this way I earn about Z4,500-5,000 without compensation. And I ask you, how am I supposed to survive now?

[Barcikowski] There was a question about the charter of shipyard worker, or rather about amendments which are to be made to it. There are many proposals which could be implemented in the charter. At the same time, work on the new principles of remuneration is in progress. The new principles of remuneration will come into force on 1 January 1983. They have been examined by the Council Ministers and provisionally accepted. They will shortly be submitted for broad consultations, and I believe that during the course of the discussion on those assumptions, which will put order into systems of remuneration in the country, it might be useful to arrange a meeting with Minister Szalajda so that you can convey your opinions on this subject directly to him. In these new principles the issues concerning the rights of employees who have received bonuses for their performance and thus have been earning more should be sorted out so that a change in the position of the employee connected with a deterioration in his health would not cause dramatic changes into the conditions of his existence.

[Worker] I would like to raise the issue of apartments. We draw young people to towns from the countryside and promise them mountains of gold. There is a shortage of apartments in towns and yet, please do not take me wrong, we treat ourselves to a subway in Warsaw. Comrades, the subway in Warsaw can wait another 5, even 10 years, but we need apartments now.

[Barcikowski] We should not draw people to towns from the countryside, but we cannot avoid a flow of people from the countryside to the towns. Such are the laws of the contemporary world. We must not, however, do anything which would accelerate the exodus from the countryside. Our countryside suffers from a shortage of young manpower, and in the next years, in view of the stopping of investment processes, towns will not be able to receive the same numbers of new workers as they did in the past decade. After all, how many people can one draw? It is particularly difficult at a time when we are not making up for the backlog in the housing industry, a backlog which arose earlier. Against this background is the question of the subway in Warsaw. There is no such simple interchangeability -- either the subway or flats; different materials, different technologies are needed. Our housing industry today, one must say in all honesty, is working much below its potential. Slackness has probably gone much further here than in any other sector of the economy. We have at our disposal great modern enterprises which were equipped to implement large industrial investment projects. The subway today is one way to use their potential.

[Worker] I would like to raise the issue of the community's discontent. We all feel it, and we all want calm, order and peaceful work, but there are disruptions. Observing the wages people earn, talking to people, I take as an example my group, which is working on a daily basis. Wages range from Z4,500 to Z8,000 not counting compensations. In the present conditions we need to eat, pay for the apartment, buy shoes, which are impossible to buy, but one must wear them -- sometimes one buys them for triple the price. These issues are for many people not just unpleasant but intolerable.

[Another worker] I think that this discontent lies here too. If there is a group of Solidarity subversives who want a change in the political system or a change in the nation's way of thinking, it is probably a small group. On the other hand, the majority of people feel what they are experiencing. And here one ought to stop and think how to help those who are working honestly so that they can live properly.

[Barcikowski] You, comrade, have raised in a very wise way the problems, difficulties, which numerous families face. But I must also say honestly that we have little to distribute today; to be exact, we have nothing to distribute. And as long as we do not have greater quantities of goods, it is very difficult to promise new money, though with the money we get at the moment we are not able to buy even the most essential things. This is why, unpleasant and difficult to say as it is, we must ask everyone to have patience, although I understand that it is difficult to be patient. And we must ask everyone at the same time to be concerned about production.

You raised here, comrades, the issue of the supplies to the market, supplies of shoes. Similarly, there are acute difficulties with clothes. I would like to tell you that during the latest talks between Comrade Jaruzelski and Comrade Brezhnev, the decision of the Soviet side was conveyed to us concerning important -- amounting to several hundred million rubles -- additional deliveries of market goods. Moreover, this is for the first quarter of next year. I would also like to tell you that thanks to the efforts made in the whole country, but, above all, by miners, we have been able to increase deliveries of footwear for the rest of this year by something like 10.5 million pairs. For a million tons of coal supplied to the Romanians, among other things, we get from them 4.5 million pairs of shoes. This is an injection that makes a difference.

I am speaking about this because you must remember the struggle there was just to dig the coal. Today, fortunately, it is being dug up. When one has something at one's disposal, one can get something for it. Thus, if there are economic results desired in other fields, we shall be able to gradually improve the situation.

COMMENTARIES DECRY DOMESTIC, WESTERN INTERFERENCE

RZECZPOSPOLITA on 'Provocations'

AU261114 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "(J)": "For What Purpose?"]

[Text] "Poles, the moment for uprising has arrived. Now or never." Leaflets with such contents are making the rounds in Szczecin. Who is inciting to a bloody rebellion? Who is bent on provoking a national tragedy? Which groups are seeking to unleash a civil war? These are almost rhetorical questions, but we can answer them by saying that the people in question are not our friends, do not champion law and order and are not interested in an accord, although they noisily proclaim slogans of accord and dialogue.

When an objective observer coolly analyzes the development of our country's situation in the past few weeks, then the conclusions he will draw will certainly make him think of children's games. As soon as our authorities have made a stride forward toward accord in order to reduce the gap between discord and accord, the leaders of the opposition make a stride in the opposite direction and raise the clamor that nothing has been done and that the government does not want any accord. But how can you speak of accord when you fail to see the hand that has been stretched and, what is worse, when you respond by openly appealing for demonstrations and rebellion.

The extremists are not interested in accords, because they know that a national accord will put an end to their role and will make them superfluous. But they do not want to leave the political stage onto which they sere pushed at one time. This is why are willing and determined to copy and spread the instructions produced abroad for use in our own country.

Referring to the view of an anonymous Western diplomat, AP of the United States writes: "The biggest test that will show whether suspended Solidarity is able to organize demonstrations against the authorities will take place on 31 August -- on the second anniversary of the birth of Solidarity." The French radio station RFI, Radio Free Europe and other radio stations continue to beam exact instructions on when, where, at which square and at what hour people will gather and demonstrations will be held.

Such an inciting Western propaganda campaign in instruction has continued for a long time now. It is a simple activity calculated to influence the naivete of the Pole because, in accordance with the opinion spread in the West, especially in the United States, which is famous for its Polish jokes, [last two words in English], every Pole is stupid and rash, but also capable of original deeds. That is why it suffices to flatter him and to stroke his national pride, and he is ready to do anything, even if this is against his own interests.

True Solidarity -- the one born of the workers protest -- is not interested in organizing street demonstrations. Sowing confusion and disturbing the process of normalization in our country is grist to the mill of those to whom anarchy and general chaos spell the opportunity to weaken Poland and of those who feel on top in the state of permanent social tensions and permanent threats.

As history has demonstrated, calculations based on Polish rashness have often failed. This will certainly be so now because commonsense and a realistic and correct evaluation of the situation will prevail.

Voices of commonsense and healthy responses can be registered with increasing frequency not only among those who truly wish us well. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which is published in the United States, wrote on 19 August: "It seems that the government is right in asserting that most people are passive vis-a-vis the appeals for protests and that the underground opposition is enjoying no large support. Most people have enough of strikes and disturbances and want the abolition of martial law and improvements in the economy. There are many signs that General Jaruzelski wants to meet precisely these wishes."

An objective observer from beyond the ocean has discerned what the authors of provocative leaflets and inspirers of demonstrations and protests refuse to see. It is common knowledge that hatred makes blind, but hatred may also bring defeat.

'Subversive Propaganda'

AU261128 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Aug 82 p 3

[Col J. Sokol commentary: "Subversive Radio Propaganda and International Law"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of July this year, Poland lodged a sharp protest during the talks of the UN Committee for Information against the activity of subversive radio stations. This action once again brought into the daylight the old matter of illegal, brutal and open interference in our country's domestic affairs which is not in accordance with the norms and principles of international law, and the deliberate poisoning of the international climate by some radio stations in NATO countries.

Subversive radio propaganda trampling the basic principles of international relations underfoot is very much in evidence. Public opinion is not always aware of it. So let us take a closer look at these practices, the best way of which is perhaps by taking the example of two key subversive radio stations: Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. From the point of view of international law, important factors in evaluating these centers are matters concerning their status and structure, chief aims and plans for action.

The chief aims for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are laid down by the global anti-communist doctrine of the United States. This doctrine hovers constantly on the edge of military adventurism, which poses a particularly dangerous threat to the world. Yet planning the meritorious content of programs and the modes of action is a function of every U.S. policy toward individual socialist countries and toward the socialist community as a whole. This has been particularly evident lately, at a time when both radio stations are stepping up their subversive actions against real socialism for the purpose of assisting the Reagan policy of blackmail, destruction and threat toward Poland and the Soviet Union which strikes a blow at peace and the security of the whole world.

Definite conclusions and facts emerge from what we have said up to now:

Regardless of their private law status, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are institutions whose activity is organized, supported, financed, planned and controlled by official state bodies of the United States.

The radio stations are carrying out their activity on FRG soil with the knowledge and consent both of the federal government and of the governments of Bavaria, Hesse and Baden-Wuerttemberg, as well as of relevant local authorities and administrative bodies. The federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issues broadcast licenses to the radio stations, guaranteeing the federal government at the same time numerous information rights and considerable influence on the contents of broadcasts.

The radio stations which are officially run by the United States and stationed in the FRG do not direct their broadcasts either to listeners in America or in West Germany. They also do not use the languages of these countries. All of these stations' programs are directed at a third party, in other words the population of the socialist countries. It is against these very countries and communities that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are conducting their subversive propaganda in the languages of those countries which are under attack.

The meritorious content of programs and modes of action of the radio stations are laid down by U.S. state bodies and by American citizens occupying leadership posts in Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. In practice, however, the implementation of these decisions is dealt with by professional subverters and provocators who have left the socialist countries and are continuing their hostile activity from Munich.

The activity of both radio stations is knowingly and deliberately aimed at inspiring subversive actions in socialist countries, sowing confusion, spreading false information and supporting counterrevolutionary elements to try and overthrow people's authority.

The criminal activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty strikes a blow at many spheres of international law. Above all, it violates the sphere of human rights spelled out in the "Convention on Civil and Political Rights" adopted by the United Nations on 16 December, 1966. This convention unanimously and categorically forbids the carrying out of any subversive and seditious propaganda, inspiring people to act in a hostile manner and violate the public order, and meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries. Similar principles and decisions are also contained in the "European Convention on Protecting Human Rights" of 4 November, 1950, which the FRG also signed. This document firmly stresses that it is forbidden to carry out subversive propaganda and other seditious actions directed against the security of a state which undermine peace and internal order and tarnish public morals, the country's good name and its legal system. The daily practice of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is openly against these principles.

A veto by international law on meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries is also contained in a document entitled "A Declaration on the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Between Countries in the Light of the United Nations Charter."

This declaration was adopted by the United Nations on 20 October, 1970. It says straight out that "...no country or group of countries has the right to meddle for any reason whatsoever in the internal and external affairs of another country," and that "neither can any country organize, support, initiate, finance and instigate seditious terrorist activity aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in another country and overthrowing its authorities." The document also firmly stresses that "...every country has the inalienable right to determine its own political, social and cultural system without any form of interference from other countries."

Perhaps even our most avowed opponent but one who possesses at least a modicum of decent feelings must admit that the Reagan administration's current policy and the entire practical activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is, to put it mildly, a living contradiction of these principles.

Besides, the subversive activity of the Munich radio stations is also a unilateral, permanent breach of the agreements between Poland and individual capitalist countries, including the United States and the FRG. For example, on 9 October, 1974, Poland and the United States signed a "Declaration of Relations Between the United States and the Polish People's Republic." In this document both countries placed themselves under an obligation to develop mutual relations between themselves against the background of the United Nations Charter, especially concerning sovereignty, equality, noninterference, cooperation and mutual respect.

We also have the right to report justifiable grievances to the FRG. For allowing Radio Free Europe and other subversive radio stations to be stationed in West Germany and tolerating their seditious activity is in no way compatible with the letter and spirit of the agreement between Poland and the FRG dated 7 December, 1970.

The facts are irrevocable. They reveal by means of the example of the subversive radio stations the falseness and hypocrisy of imperialism. They reveal its cunning nature and its ruthlessness in trampling its rights and duties underfoot. A constant lesson for us emerges from this. We must always keep an eye on imperialism and retain our sensitivity, capability and readiness to suppress its adventurist aspirations which threaten the entire world with mortal danger.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ANALYZES AUGUST 1980 ACCORDS

LD260900 Warsaw PAP in English 0721 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 26 Aug -- In the first of its articles on the Gdansk, Szczecin, Jastrzebie agreements of August 1980 headlined "Success or Failure of Renewal", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that "If we analyze the August agreements from the point of view of their most vital general sense in confrontation with the slogan 'Socialism-Yes, Distortions-No,' which strikers put up as their motto, we will see that the basic part of the obligations signed did not formally go beyond this clearly delimited border."

The paper went on to say that "Before it managed to settle down as a workers' trade union, the Solidarnosc was subject to penetration and was only controlled by opponents of the party, socialism, and the people's state."

"Irrespective of what was the opinion of rank-and-file Solidarnosc members, the union's leadership, subject to growing influence from confrontational and oppositionist attitudes and in part overtly anticommunist, abused not only the trust of the party and state but also of the masses of members of their own organization", ZOLNIERZ charged.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE BEGINS IN WARSAW 26 AUGUST

LD261408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] With the participation of about 180 scientists from all the continents of the world, the 32d Pugwash Conference has begun in Warsaw. On behalf of the Polish Government, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski welcomed the participants. Expressing satisfaction that the conference is taking place in Warsaw, he recalled that our country's capital was the first victim of the barbarous war begun by the German fascists.

Discussing our country's domestic affairs, he pointed out that for many months now Poland has been in a phase of political and ecnomic crisis.

Referring to the international situation, the deputy prime minister stated that maintaining peace and making even a small but visible step toward halting armaments is the most important challenge to the world in the atomic era. A key role in the armaments dialogue, as well as in the entire arrangement of East-West relations, is played by Soviet-American relations, which the international community is watching with unease but still with unquenched hope. A departure by the present U.S. administration from its cold war rhetoric of confrontation is at present the main condition for their improvement.

The world, said Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski, needs to develop cooperation, which strengthens peace and promotes the solution of the problem of hunger, of employment, of environmental protection: problems plaguing contemporary humanity. It does not need an economic war and a policy of so-called economic sanctions.

Rakowski Addressed Confeence

LD270108 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Vice Premier M.F. Rakowski Speech at Pugwash Conference (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug -- I have the honour and pleasure to greet participants of the Pugwash Conference on behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic. I would also like to express sincere satisfaction over the fact that the conference is held in Warsaw. It was Warsaw which first fell victim to the barbarian war triggered off by the German Nazis. Nazi plans provided for razing our beautiful capital to the ground, and not much was left of it when fire stopped on all fronts of World War II.

The fact that the jubilee Pugwash Conference is held in the city which for the entire world is a symbol of struggle against war and violence has a profound moral meaning.

The world now is going through one of the toughest periods in international relations after World War II. The pace of armaments is growing, which is accompanied by limitation and low effectiveness of attempts to curb them. The potentials of various kinds of mass annihilation weapons are being dynamically expanded and improved. The process of detente has been hampered. The readiness to use force and the threat of using it keep growing. War ever more often is being resorted to a means to settle disputes. As a result, dangerous international conflicts, like the one in the Middle East, linger on. Moreover, plans for a nuclear war are being elaborated.

The spectre of the catastrophe prepared by men for men is drawing nearer and nearer. These truths, borne out by the highest scientific authorities, were publicly announced to the world by the founders of the "Pugwash" movement as early as the fifties and they have kept on propounding them for 25 years now.

If there is something in the gloomy world of armaments that may provide grounds for some moderate optimism, then it is the awakening of peace and anti-nuclear movements which are a natural self-defense reflex of societies which perceive the growing dangers.

The preservation of peace and making even a small but visible step forward in the field of arresting armaments is the most important challenge to the world of atom era. Not only the future of generations but also the destinies of the present civilization hinge on that.

Everything should be done to remove nuclear war from human minds, from ethics and law of nations, to remove it as a means of blackmail in politics and international relations and as an instrument in the realization of the militarist circles' ambitions.

There is no other way to eliminate the growing dangers for the world but persistent and durable negotiations conducted with respect for the mutual interests and equal security based, with the passage of time, upon ever smaller and not ever larger military arsenals.

The Soviet-American relations, which are followed by international community with growing anxiety but with still [word indistinct] hope, play the key part in disarmament dialogue. The departure by the present U.S. administration from the cold-war rhetorics and confrontation aspirations is at present the main condition for improving these relations. The world needs development of cooperation, which consolidated peace and promotes solving the problems bothering mankind nowadays. It does not need economic war and the policy of the so-called economic sanctions.

In Poland, we have acknowledged with hope the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, as well as L. Brezhnev's proposals on preventing a nuclear disaster.

The freezing of the production of nuclear weapons, considerable reductions of nuclear arsenals, renunciation by atom powers of the use of nuclear weapons as first, like it was already done by the Soviet Union -- these are the guarantee for the preservation and development of civilization. The conclusion of a treaty on the complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and making progress in the Soviet-American dialogue on reducing nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe remains to be an urgent [word indistinct].

It is an urgent task to overcome the present level of distrust in international relations and to effectively use all the mechanisms of detente which have remained after the last decade.

The tense situation worldwide increasingly affects the situation in Europe, which until recently provided a model of cooperation between capitalism and socialism for other continents thanks to the policy of detente. Now, attempts are being made to make Europe a testing ground for "limited nuclear wars". Attempts are being made to undermine the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO in this part of the world.

Poland's security is tightly linked with [word indistinct] security, the security of Europe as a whole. Obviously our attitude towards the issue of maintaining and consolidating peace in Europe is specified not only by military factors but also by economic, cultural, and socio-political ones. It is also specified by the experience of history. The Polish nation, which suffered so much and which in World War Two faced annihilation, is one of those peoples who well know the supreme price of peace.

Already at the time of the war conflagration in the second world war, we formulated the principles of Polish policy to which we are true also today. We said then, among others, that "the future Poland should be a factor of peace among the nations of the world, should live in agreement and friendship with its neighbour nations, and for reasons of its geographical location it should be a bridge to link the East and West in brotherly cooperation among the nations of Europe..."

Together with a group of other states we have been the forerunner of overcoming the divisions of the cold war period. The proposals for creating a nuclear-free zone and a zone of frozen nuclear armaments in Central Europe have been a expression of our country's concern for reducing military confrontation in Europe.

Twenty five years will have passed this year since the moment when those proposals were for the first time presented by Minister Adam Rapacki at the U.N. forum. With the feeling of satisfaction we watch a renewed rise in interest among both the public opinion and government circles in the concept of nuclear-free zones and limited nuclear armament, we think that this problem will be the subject of not only (?consideration) and discussion but also of political dialogue of the states [words indistinct] a dialogue leading to practical solutions.

Guided by the need for breaking the barriers of distrust in international relations and laying durable foundations for peaceful cooperation on our continent, in 1964 we put forth a proposal to convene a European security conference. The struggle for convocation and achievement of positive results was for many years one of the key tasks of our foreign policy. Also at present we are striving to protect and consolidate the CSCE achievements, to preserve their character in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act provisions.

At the Madrid meeting, we presented, in agreement with our allies, a proposal for convening a conference on means of [word indistinct] confidence and security and disarmament in Europe. With satisfaction we note progress in working out the mandate of this conference. The final agreeing of the decision on its convocation would exert a decisive influence on the outcome of the Madrid meeting and on the consolidation of the CSCE process. That would give a positive impulse to other disarmament talks and could provide an important forum for easing tensions in Europe ensuing from the unprecedented concentration of weaponry and armed forces on our continent.

The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, conducted since 1973, are treated by us as an important plane of the East-West disarmament dialogue. In February 1982, the Polish delegation presented on its behalf and on behalf of its allies, a comprehensive draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and on accompanying means in the first stage.

We count that pragmatism will prevail in the Western stand and that the West will manifest a political will of concluding an agreement leading up to reductions of the dangerous concentration of force and armaments in Central Europe.

In our actions, we solidarize with all those movements which strive for putting an end to the arms race and for preventing a nuclear disaster.

We appreciate the Pugwash contribution to the creation of premises for peaceful development of the world and transformation of the mode of thinking, making possible to eliminate wars and overcome crises.

The nuclear threat is, i.e., a result [words indistinct] utilization of scientific achievements and the functioning of relations between science and society.

I think you will agree with the thesis that the striving for a reduction and, wherever possible, elimination of the dangerous and socially harmful gains of science is still -- and perhaps even more than 25 [words indistinct] -- a moral duty of scientists who are the creators of new processes and technology. Scientists bear social responsibility to humanity. The forerunners of Pugwash Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein, had this assumption in mind. The movement remained faithful to it till the present day.

We follow with appreciation the Pugwash activity aimed at stimulating scientists and politicians to think about joint utilization of scientific efforts and methods to secure the development of the world in peace and security, freedom and social justice. We note the sharpness of (?your) look. The Pugwash movement was often the first to point to numerous threats stemming from inappropriate use of science and technology before they reached a dangerous stage.

In the 25-year period of its existence Pugwash has become an important and effective platform for communication and agreement between scientists worldwide.

The constructive proposals and suggestions coming from their discussions have ensured the movement respect and genuine recognition of the world scientific community, many governments and numerous social, political, religious and occupational (?milieu). The strivings for international agreement and cooperation have built up its prestige.

Many opinions presented by the movement, particularly those concerning arms control and disarmament, hd considerable impact on political decisions of international dimension. They helped, i.a., to facilitate and speed up the conclusion of a partial ban on nuclear test blasts, to work out numerous detailed resolutions, accords on non-proliferation of nuclear and conventional arms as well as concerning a ban on chemical weapons.

Pugwash made an important contribution to setting the ground for SALT-1 and SALT-2 accords. It still continues extensively its efforts in this direction and seeks solutions to lessen the danger of nuclear war. Your movement also played constructive role in the efforts to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe, it was, i.a., a carrier of the idea of nuclear-free zones on our continent.

On the basis of those achievements, which are so important for the international community, the Polish Government evaluates with appreciation the contribution of the Polish Pugwash Committee and scientific milieu to the realization of these noble goals and tasks.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION MEETING

LD262050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Today's session of the activists of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth from Warsaw and Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship was devoted to: a discussion of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee attended the meeting and said that the party would carefully watch and support these youth initiatives, which are aimed at solving many acute problems. Participants at the meeting adopted an appeal to young Poles from all over Poland with regard to declaring 31 August as the day of national accord.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD270346 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug -- Poland's Minister of Chemical and Light Industries, Jan Sidorowicz had talks with Soviet partners here August 25 and 26 concerning the development of cooperation between chemical industries ministries in both countries. The talks related to the implementation of mutual supplies of chemical products this year under the Polish-Soviet trading protocol and extra agreements, including those on service processing of Soviet materials in Poland.

The sides exchanged views on the further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in economy, science and technology in 1983, with special emphasis on expanding the list of mutual supplies of raw materials and chemical machines and equipment. As regards cooperation in science and technology, the sides laid down [word indistinct] expanding the exchange of technological experience, exchange of experts, and working meetings devoted to planning and effecting research projects of interest of the two ministries.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH INDIAN DIGNITARY

LD282118 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP) -- On 26 August Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mandalam Ramaseshier Sivaramakrishnan, the ambassador of the Republic of India, who during the next few days will be finishing his diplomatic mission in Poland.

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO HONECKER ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU270816 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the occasion of his 70th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, in Berlin:

Most esteemed and dear Comrade Honecker.

On the occasion of your 70th birthday we send you our sincere congratulations and best wishes in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, the Council of Ministers and in our own name.

Your life story as an eminent activist in the German and international workers' movement; your steadfast battle since early youth in the ranks of German communists for the liberation of the workers' class from the pressure of capitalist monopolies and against the rapacious plans of militarism and Hitlerite fascism arouses recognition and respect among the Polish community.

Our party and the working people of People's Poland highly value your great contribution to the comprehensive development of the socialist GDR, which is joined to our country by relations of fraternal friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Your activity of many years' standing as secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State is closely connected with the period during which the GDR's socialist statehood and its position on the international forum as an important element in the battle for establishing peace, detente and cooperation between nations was being strengthened.

On the day of your jubilee we send you, dear Comrade Honecker, sincere wishes for personal success and further successes in your responsible party and state work for the sake of your country and for the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski. [no titles given]

PZPR-GREEK CP COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS RELEASED

LD262344 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Aug -- Communique of PUWP and Communist Party of Greece [PAP headline] -- general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece [CPG] Kharilaos Florakis, accompanied by CPG CC alternate member, head of the CC Press Department Dimitris Andrulakis, paid a visit to Poland from September 23-26, at the invitation of PUWP CC First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski. During his visit to Poland the Greek Communist leader met with General Jaruzelski and had talks with PUWP CC Political Bureau members, PUWP voivodship committees First Secretaries Marian Wozniak and Tadeusz Porebski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski brief the Greek guest about Poland's current socio-political situation and steps undertaken to [words indistinct] its stabilization. The PUWP consolidates its ties with the working class and the entire Polish nation. This direction as [word indistinct] by the resolutions of the CC 7th plenary meeting.

The PUWP and the CPG firmly condemn the attempts of the U.S. and the NATO states to interfere in Polish internal affairs and the policy of economic sanctions and restrictions pursued by those countries. This is inconsistent with the universally approved norms of international law, the UN Charter and the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, the communique said.

Kharilaos Florakis informed the Polish leader about the stand of the Greek Communists on the Polish issues and said that they firmly support the actions undertaken by the PUWP towards consolidation of socialism and preventing a counter-revolutionary threat.

According to both parties the increased international tension caused by adventurous course of the U.S. policy, constitutes a serious menace to peace and to international security.

The PUWP and the CPG expressed their firm protest agains the extermination of the Palestinian nation as a result of the unprecedented aggression of Israel on Lebanon. The two parties support the strivings for a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problems through immediate end put Israel's policy [as received] of aggression, termination of the occupation of Lebanon, implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to an independent state existence and through ensuring security to all states of the region.

The two parties stated that only the consolidation of all forces of peace and progress in the world, the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the [word indistinct] socialist community, and the unity of the communist and working class movement will protect the world against the threat of a catastrophe of war.

The two parties expressed satisfaction at the development of their relations and declared their further expansion and enrichment of mutual cooperation in various fields, which answers the interests of the two parties and favours the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

LATE REPORT: ARMOR POSITIONED IN SZCZECIN, GDANSK

NC271243 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 27 (AFP) -- Columns of light armoured trucks rolled into Szczecin last night and 200 militia vehicles took up positions around the Lenin naval shipyards in Gdansk, said travellers from the Baltic port cities who arrived here today.

They said armoured vehicles were already patrolling the streets of Szczecin in a show of force ahead of August 31, the date marking the signing of the Gdansk accords which led to the founding of the trade union federation Solidarity.

On Tuesday there was an attempt at a strike at the Adolf Warski shipyards, according to the authorities. The management threatened to close the plant, which employs 10,000.

In Gdansk, the sources said, about 150 lorries belonging to the "ZOMOS" -- anti-riot squads -- and 50 police Black Marias were posted near the Lenin dockyards.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT RCP MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

AU231100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 August Bucharest RCP Central Committee meeting on agriculture]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, our working meeting, in which county committee first secretaries as well as party and agricultural cadres from all counties are taking part, has examined in detail the development of agricultural activities in the first part of 1982 and has discussed measures that need to function better in the second part of this year, to harvest the fall crops on time and without losses and to carry out the fall sowing, plowing and other operations in all agricultural sectors.

As is well known, the spring and summer agricultural work was carried out under better conditions. We had a difficult winter, with little snow, while the spring was cold and, generally speaking, with poor rainfall. Hence the weather conditions were less than favorable. In spite of all this, we attained cereal crops -- wheat, rye, barley and so forth -- which could be assessed as good, with a yield of over 9 million tons, of which over 6 million was wheat.

Likewise, other crops are also good, in general. The corn promises to yield a good crop and practically nothing can affect it now. Everything seems set for a good yield of vegetables, beets, potatoes, fruits and grapes. The two-crop sowings were also done well. In general, conditions are thus ensured for an adequate fodder base in the livestock sector.

On the basis of data available thus far, we can say that this year's crop will be good and that we will fulfill the plan provisions for cereals and exceed the figure of 1,000 kg cereals per capita.

In view of the weather conditions in the first part of this year, one could say that the decisive role in obtaining a good crop devolved upon the fall sowing and deep plowing which were carried out on time and under good conditions. As was mentioned here, we have a number of counties which have attained good crops. Certain agricultural state enterprises in some counties have attained over 4,000 kg wheat per hectare and in many counties crops of 3,500 kg per hectare have been obtained. What is even more important, these crops were obtained in some counties which in the past have not usually recorded large crops. Of course, we have good crops in Braila and Constanta and relatively good crops in Ialomita, Calarasi, Olt and Dolj; however, one should particularly mention the good crops in Prahova, the county average per hectare being over 3,600 kg; Covasna, with over 3,200 kg; and Arges, over 3,000 kg per hectare. Therefore, good crops were also obtained in hilly counties, where it was thought in the past that it is difficult to obtain large yields. Unfortunately, we also have a number of counties with poor results; in this respect, I must mention Timis County, which has attained a very poor crop in view of the conditions in this county, something which illustrates the serious shortcomings in the activity of agricultural and party bodies in Timis. Poor crops were also recorded in Bihor, Salaj, Suceava, Botosani and other counties.

One should also stress the fact that while the neighboring counties have attained poor crops, Neamt County -- which is not a cereal county and does not have better conditions than its neighbors -- has attained a crop of over 2,600 kg per hectare.

On the basis of results attained this year -- which, generally speaking, are better but which are divided in counties with good and very good crops and counties with poor and very poor crops -- we can draw conclusions on how it was possible to obtain good crops in some counties and poor crops in other counties. Had we obtained appropriate crops in all counties, we could have exceeded the production established by plan and come closer to the 10 million ton mark for cereals. It was pointed out at this meeting that wherever deep plowing of good quality was carried out, where agricultural operations

were ensured and where the optimal sowing period envisaged by law was observed, we obtained good crops. Indeed, how could Timis County obtain a good crop when they were still sowing in December, meaning that an important part of sowing was done after the optimal period? Unfortunately, even in counties with good crops, like Constanta for instance, large areas were sowed late, after the optimal period, something which reduced the end results. Under normal conditions, Constanta should have exceeded the mark of 4,000 kg per hectare, if the work had been completed on time. The same applies to Calarasi, Ialomita and other counties. Even in counties with good crops, the reality clearly shows that where they were late with sowing and plowing operations, lesser yields were obtained. As I said yesterday, too, how come that Brasov has obtained 800-1,000 kg less than Covasna when it is known that the Brasov County lands are better than those in Covasna? The reason is that they failed to take the necessary measures to properly carry out sowing operations as we established at last year's meeting. Therefore comrades, we should openly state our dissatisfaction with these unsatisfactory results.

As a matter of fact, we have already taken certain measures in Timisoara concerning both the leading cadres in agriculture, which were replaced, and the county leadership, including the county first secretary, because of the poor results in running agricultural activities. I have the impression that certain measures may yet have to be taken in other counties, too. As became apparent from discussions held yesterday and today, there are still certain comrades who do not understand the serious mistakes they have made in running agriculture; they do not realize that they have failed to pay due attention to implementing existing laws and decisions. They merely try to find excuses and declare themselves content with that has been achieved. With such a mentality one cannot carry out the agrarian revolution, one cannot eliminate the negative states of affairs and ensure appropriate agricultural crops.

As I have already said, in general we can assess that we will have good corn crops and in certain counties even a very good crop. In spite of the fact that the spring weather was not optimal the fact that last year we carried out almost all fall plowing and completed agricultural operations on time and at a better qualitative level has prevailed. In spite of the poor rainfall and the rather cold weather in the first part of this year, in the spring, we managed to ensure the necessary conditions for the appropriate vegetation and later development of the corn crop. This is true for other crops, too. I believe that both the ministry and counties have now realized that in order to attain good crops it is vital to carry out all operations at an appropriate qualitative level, beginning with plowing, and that we should do our best to carry out agricultural work on time in all counties and to complete deep plowing and everything else necessary to attain a yield that matches the possibilities of our socialist agriculture. This year's results prove that, regardless of weather conditions, if the work is done well, good crops can be obtained. Nobody should just look up at the sky for a sign of rain or blame somebody else: The decisive factor is the way in which agricultural operations are organized and carried out and measures are taken to resolve all problems in this field.

It is therefore necessary to draw all conclusions and lessons from the positive experience -- and we have many good results that should be generally introduced -- but also from the negative experience, after which we should take all necessary measures to ensure the smooth development of agricultural work this year and next spring.

We plan to obtain a wheat yield of at least 3,500 kg per hectare by 1983, with the counties in the southern and western parts of the country achieving average crops of up to 4,500 kg per hectare and some counties even 5,000 kg per hectare. But there should be no county less than 3,000 kg per hectare. This year's crops, from all areas, clearly demonstrate that it is quite possible to organize operations so as to attain this wheat production and, accordingly, at least a countrywide average of 4,000 kg barley per hectare.

Generally speaking, we must obtain in 1983 a yield of 10.5-11 million tons of cereals -- wheat, rye, barley and oats. These are the goals from which we must proceed in establishing measures and completing next fall's campaign for the cereal yield.

The first obvious thing to be done is to ensure that next fall's operations are carried out under best conditions, beginning with the thorough preparation of the soil. All counties said that they have already identified the areas to be sown to the fall crops. It is necessary to free these areas on time from crops currently being grown there, so as to ensure at least 15 days between plowing and sowing operations. This means that in the areas where sowing must be completed by 1 October, all plowing should be finished by 15 September at the latest, so as to be able to carry out all other preparations afterward.

It is necessary to observe sowing datelines strictly and to better define -- not in general, as is stipulated in the decree, but in detail, by the minister of agriculture -- the areas in each county where sowing should be completed by 30 September and the areas where it should be ended by 10 October. You heard at this meeting that in the areas where sowing was completed by 28-30 September adequate crops were obtained in all areas, including hilly and mountain ones. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences should better define the sowing depth, since, as was stressed here, too, shallow sowing has led and leads to very big losses in winter and spring. It seems that we have to sow somewhat more deeply, around the 8 cm mark, to enable the plant to survive the winter under all conditions, no matter how cold it may be.

In connection with the question of density, my impression is that it is not yet properly understood. There are experts who keep coming up with all kinds of theories while ignoring the reality. Everybody should understand that without ensuring at least 600 plants per square meter we will not be able to attain good crops. As I said today, too, with the wheat seeds available, we can initially ensure a minimum of 600 plants per square meter at sowing, something which also ensures -- regardless of what may happen and taking into account the layering capacity -- plants for a yield of 3,500-4,000 kg per hectare and even yields of over 5,000-6,000 kg per hectare, as has been already attained in a number of counties.

Seeds are very important. Aside from great shortcomings in carrying out tasks, another important factor this year has been the lack of seeds of appropriate quality. This follows the poor activity of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Ministry of Agriculture in ensuring highly productive seed. As it is, the seed problem has not been completely resolved this year, either. We have a small percentage of high quality and primary reproduction seeds, which does not exceed 30 percent, a very small amount. The rest is secondary reproduction seed and, as the comrades tell us, we will no longer use other kinds of seed. I would like to seriously draw attention to the fact that all measures should be taken to sow with seeds of primary and secondary reproduction, since this will lead to higher yields. We should not use other kinds of seeds: There are many experts here well aware of this. We must completely do away with that concept of the Ministry of Agriculture and even the Academy of Agricultural Sciences concerning the so-called joint plan rearing, which actually means seed without any guarantee of quality or of obtaining an appropriate yield. Resolute measures should be taken to complete all sowing on time and under good conditions, so that all work can be commendably carried out.

We must instill order and discipline in the field of mechanization. We must say that, beginning with the leadership of the ministry and of the mechanization sector, disorder and a lack of responsibility and discipline has permeated this sector. And we must have order here. We are well mechanized. With the available tractors and other means we could have carried out all operations in a shorter time. We actually have one tractor for each 60 hectares. One cannot say we lack good mechanization from this viewpoint. There are equipment deficiencies in other fields, but we have everything we need for sowing. We also have good conditions for harvesting crops in a maximum of 8-10 days if one works well. We must have a serious talk with the machinery stations. We must exert firm control over the quality of operations, the observation of plowing depths and the thorough preparation of the soil. In this respect the decisive role devolves upon machinery stations. A diminished exactingness can be ascertained in this field: the counties and cooperative units do not exert control and they agree to pay

for poorly done jobs. The law stipulates that if poor quality work is done, then the machine operators and the machinery station must do it again at their own cost. The contract should be firm and should envisage the necessary plowing depth. Afterwards, one should measure and check whether the contract stipulations were carried out to the letter and whether all conditions for good quality plowing were fulfilled.

We must instill order to bring about the appropriate maintenance and repair of tractors and other agricultural machines. I seriously call this to the attention of the mechanization sector, since we must state that, in view of the equipment available to it, its activity is below expectations. Therefore we must bring order and discipline to this sector.

Together with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Machine Building we must draw up the provisions concerning the necessary equipment and implement them. The Ministry of Machine Building complains that it does not have enough orders, but so far it has failed to turn out harvesters and other agricultural machines on time. We must take measures to attain all plan provisions by the end of this year. For next year we should provide everything that is necessary and equip our agriculture with the required machines to optimally carry out all work and harvest the crop on time.

As I said yesterday, serious problems still exist in connection with the harvesting of crops. We may, however, be able to secure equipment that will help us greatly shorten the harvesting time, so as to ensure the harvesting of cereals in 8 days and under good conditions provided that work is properly organized.

We must pay proper attention to organic and chemical fertilizers and land improvement work. Next year we will have about 180 kg of fertilizers in terms of active substances per hectare of arable land. We also established the appropriate measures to secure the entire quantity. Of course, we must take certain organizational measures to store and keep the fertilizers -- not in the fields as we are doing now -- since they are produced throughout the year. Hence, we must ensure their appropriate storage so that they can be used at the right time. Next year we will ensure 180 kg of active substances per hectare and in 1984 we will exceed 200 kg per hectare. So, we will have the necessary fertilizers: We must then see how to use them. In many places, if you take a look at the fields, you can note -- and I know that you are aware of it -- that there are areas which were fertilized too much and areas where no fertilizers were used at all. We discussed the need to apply fertilizers, at least some of them, at the sowing time so as to put them on each row. This would ensure that the fertilizer reaches each plant. This is more efficient and even reduces the consumption of fertilizers. As a matter of fact, we should have worked like that this fall. Due to the irresponsibility of the comrades in the Ministry of Agriculture, nothing was done in this respect. We will see if we can still do something with the existing sowers. In any event, by next spring we must resolve this problem for the other crops. We must add the appropriate equipment to the existing sowers to ensure that fertilizers are put into the soil together with the seeds.

Therefore we must take all measures to ensure the necessary conditions for obtaining 10.5-11 million tons of cereals next year. By attaining an average of 4,000 kg barley and 3,500 kg of wheat per hectare, we can fulfill and even exceed this overall production.

Under no circumstance should one sow one day after plowing. One should plow early, not sow late. Under no circumstance should one start sowing earlier than the periods established by law for each area. Resolute measures should be taken in all units and counties to complete sowing operations under optimal conditions. Now, in the coming two months -- actually it's already less than two months, about one and a half months -- the fate of the 1983 crop is being decided. Therefore comrades, the moment you return home, you should join the battle, to use a military term, for the 1983 crop. In this spirit, the Ministry of Agriculture, people's councils, agricultural bodies and party organizations should take all necessary measures to check the progress of work daily for a good crop in 1983.

Comrades, I will now deal with the question of harvesting the summer and fall crops. We discussed this problem several times in the past. It is necessary to speed up the harvesting of beans and flax. All measures should be taken to complete the sunflower harvest by 30 August. Let us harvest soybeans on time, before they shed, as happened last year. Let us collect the vegetables daily throughout this period. I say daily, because this should actually take place concurrently with other tasks until October -- and if I were to refer to root plants and cabbage, even until November. Hence, this must be a daily concern, in view of requirements and the good vegetable yield this year, in spite of the shortcomings mentioned today in the failure to completely fulfill the two-crop plantings. However, the overall production is good and we must harvest it on time and without losses. We must ensure good supplies to the people, preserves, the storage of products for winter, and the fulfillment of export requirements. The available vegetable production can meet all requirements under good conditions. We must take all necessary measures for this purpose.

Of course, we should now draw certain conclusions for next spring's activities, but there is still time for that. I wish to draw your attention to the completely unsatisfactory production of crown and fiber flax. As I have already said during our discussions, we must think of convening a special meeting of experts -- this should also include cooperative members, workers, machine operators, not just experts -- to discuss and establish a program of necessary technological measures to obtain the flax production that could be achieved if all operations were carried out in an appropriate way.

We must particularly prepare and proceed to the harvesting of corn. We have a good corn crop and must take measures to harvest it on time and without losses and store it under good conditions, by using permanent facilities and improvising new ones to properly maintain the entire quantity of corn.

As a matter of fact, we must immediately proceed to harvesting the corn for mush so as to ensure the necessary fodder base for pigs and cattle. At the same time, we must fully harvest the corn cobs used for fodder, which must represent an important part of the roughage for feeding the animals. Likewise, we must ensure the harvesting on time of secondary corn crops, which this year are in good shape and in certain places even in very good shape. This will ensure an increase in the quantity of corn for mush and even of corn grains.

Of course, as we discussed yesterday, we must repair all available equipment, including the old equipment, which you yourselves saw is very good. Meanwhile, we will work to improve the fleet of corn harvesters, as we decided yesterday.

It is necessary to continue with greater perseverance in the harvesting of fodder. Although during our meeting today I asked whether certain counties have fodder problems, nobody else raised this question. I said that I interpret this as proof that all have resolved this problem and ensured a good fodder base for this year until the next crop. However, I draw attention to the fact that all measures should be taken to collect the entire yield of roughage, hay and everything else that ensures a good fodder base. We still have too much waste in this sector. We discussed yesterday the question of sunflower heads. I read a report today which states for example that 1 kg of dried sunflower heads at 10 percent humidity gives 37 grams of crude protein and 0.63 nutritive units. In practice, one can attain up to 1,200 kg of sunflower heads from a yield of 2,000 kg of seeds, hence a good fodder base. But I have also referred to the stalks, of which it is estimated that one can obtain 2,000 kg. The comrades in the Ministry of Electric Energy say that 1 kg of sunflower stalks gives up to 3,200-2,500 kg of calories, almost twice as much as Rovinari coal; therefore, we should also collect the sunflower stalks. Next year we should include the stalks in the plan and establish appropriate technologies for their collection and utilization. We may thus save the coal required by the entire food, beet and oil industry and even have something left over.

In this connection and in general, we must make better use of all agricultural products. For example, until now the stalks of crown flax were gathered only occasionally.

Starting in the coming year we have included in the plan a price for crown flax stalks. This will provide a material incentive and will contribute to increasing the incomes of cooperative members and members of state enterprises. If we stop to examine the waste of various agricultural plants we see that from the current production we can increase incomes by 20-30 percent. Hence, the thing to do is not to increase prices, but to utilize all agricultural products and byproducts fully and efficiently.

At the same time, concerning this year's sowing: We must ensure the sowing of the planned fodder and pasture areas, so as to secure appropriate fodder crops. The plan stipulates the areas that are to be cultivated, seeded and reseeded, and the plan provisions must at least be fulfilled.

Similarly, the due measures must be taken for gathering fruit and grapes, and conditions must be created to obtain the largest possible yields. Generally speaking, in this sector, too, the crops are good. Both table and wine grapes must be gathered on schedule.

Naturally, this fall, like every fall, there are many problems. Hence, we must take special measures to complete all operations on schedule, and to gather and store the crops appropriately, so as to secure all the necessary supplies for the market and for the state's needs.

There are other problems, too, about which less has been said. There is still a lot to be done in agriculture this fall, for example concerning fishing; and there are also preparations for the next year, involving operations which are to be performed this year in order to fulfill our program. You are familiar with each country's program.

We also have a program for growing silk worms. The achievements this year are not too good. We must now plant mulberry trees and do all that is necessary to obtain good yields next year. The same applies to beekeeping programs and all other agricultural programs.

Comrades, I have left livestock problems for the end. It must be said that, while our vegetable production is showing good results, we are not satisfied with the situation in the livestock sector. The number of livestock is not satisfactory. The planned birth rate has not been attained everywhere, although some counties have given good results. The death rate is still high. Our zootechnical engineers are not doing a good job. Our veterinary medicine is not fulfilling its tasks in preventing and combating epizootic deaths and livestock disease. Therefore, we must seriously examine the situation in the livestock sector. We will probably have to hold a special meeting with zootechnical engineers and veterinarians. We will hold it toward the end of the year, when the work is finished, and will then established resolute measures and bring order and discipline to the livestock sector.

Generally speaking, livestock numbers are relatively adequate. There are, however, shortfalls in the cattle sector, where everything possible must be done to attain the numbers planned for 1985. Only thus will we be able to normalize the production of milk, meat and other necessary products. In the coming months stress must be placed on attaining the planned numbers of livestock and on weight increases, and thus on delivering the established quantities of meat, milk and eggs. We must take resolute measures so that next year the meat self-supply plan should be implemented by further reducing cattle slaughter and increasing that of pigs, poultry and domestic rabbits. We will thus make up for beef shortfalls, and increase the number of cattle by not slaughtering under the prescribed weight.

We must work resolutely to complete the modernization and outfitting of stalls, winter sheds and other animal shelters. Special attention must be given to breeding farms and to ensuring appropriate winter conditions for young animals. And that goes for all breeds!

We have repeatedly said that we must verify the conditions provided in each unit for young livestock, so as to reduce losses and thus implement the program on increasing the number of livestock.

We have already discussed the matter of fodder. Generally speaking, everything necessary should be done to implement all winter measures and to achieve all planned outputs. This is one of the essential conditions for fulfilling the self-supply program. Since we have discussed some of these problems in detail, I will not now dwell on them. County plans and general programs will have to be duly amended to ensure optimal fulfillment of tasks in this important sector.

Along with the harvesting, sowing and other tasks, we must also complete the deep fall plowing. Practically speaking, this year fall fields must be plowed on all agricultural land. The established plowing depth must be strictly observed; in-depth plowing must be done at a minimum on all planned areas -- I am referring to deep plowing with a 60-70 cm scarification. Several counties, such as Timis, have special programs, which must absolutely be fulfilled. However, each county must take measures to ensure optimal in-depth operations, thus laying a solid foundation for next year's crops. It is not permitted to go ahead with the plowing before all corn cobs and other ungathered plants have been picked up from the fields. All plants must be gathered to the last. Those plants are in fact envisaged in fodder programs. At the same time, the quality of agricultural work, and even the spring sowing are gravely affected when -- as happened in many counties this year -- the crops are not all gathered and removed.

Work must be intensified on drainage and on improving the existing systems. The programs sent in by each county must be implemented in the course of the fall and throughout the year. Similarly, irrigation systems must be performed on large areas, and the entire irrigation program must be completed. As of the coming year the irrigated land will increase by about 200,000 hectares yearly. Other land melioration operations must also be performed, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for increasing yields per hectare.

Once again I want to stress that all this work requires better organization. Again I will begin with the machinery sector, because that is where we must rapidly instill order and discipline in all counties, and primarily at the Ministry of Agriculture. We must end the disorder reigning in the fleet of agricultural machines; we must finally complete planning for the fleet and put an end to the Agriculture Ministry's habit of requesting something new every year -- which was actually the cause for the delays in completing the mechanization of all agricultural operations. We must establish order and ensure the implementation of the entire program envisaging the complete mechanization of agricultural operation by 1985. As we said this means that straw and corn cobs will be cleared and removed simultaneously, with the harvesting done in one operation. We must ensure conditions both for harvesting crops on schedule and without losses, and for the subsequent operations.

Greater order must be put in the utilization of various chemicals: insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. You have all seen the many gaps we have. Many people say that as long as we plant beans on land on which herbicides have been applied, we will have no beans. I think this is a question of an excessive use of chemicals. The leadership of the Agriculture Ministry has been chasing after everything they have seen in magazines. We still have not perfected a system for combating plant diseases and for using herbicides. The excesses committed in this respect have damaging effects on production itself and on people's health. Greater attention should be given to securing disease-resistant seeds and seedlings and to better performing deep plowing and other tasks, which are very important for discouraging weeds, thus eliminating the need for chemicals. In this connection I think that agricultural and chemical researchers, together with the Ministry of Health and led by the National Council for Science and Technology, should hold a conference to examine these matters. Or better yet, the National Council for Science and Technology and the government should examine the matter and come up with conclusions. The Academy of Agricultural Sciences should also take a greater interest in this matter, because the situation is unsatisfactory and must be remedied.

We must also seriously consider the program calling for high quality, productive seed and seedlings. You will have to work on this program this year, that is to say, you will have to secure the seeds for next year. The program provisions must be viewed as minimal and we must strive to exceed them, so as to ensure the necessary seeds for the coming year. County programs must also be reviewed. Improvements should be suggested and a program should be worked out whereby all necessary seeds and seedlings, including plants for fodder, should be produced domestically. As of the next year we must secure all required seeds and lay something in stock, and even produce seeds and seedlings for export. In this respect, the Agriculture Ministry, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the National Council for Science and Technology will have to work out a complete research and production program for seeds. Today even, when flax was mentioned, the comrades said that we are not producing flax seed. So what kind of research do we have? How can we ensure appropriate seeds in these conditions? And this applies not only to flax, but to other plants, too. Our researchers use a very general term: improvements. I think we should specify: We must produce strains of seeds and improve the existing ones. One begins naturally with what there is, but we should produce new seeds, new hybrids, new strains, new vine and fruit tree seedlings, new material in all areas! We have many people -- close to 8,000 -- in the agricultural research sector. We must allot areas and groups of problems to them, and we must rapidly solve the problem of producing highly productive and disease-resistant seeds and seedlings. Unless we do this we do nothing but seed multiplication -- no research! We must resolutely involve the educational institutes in this, too. It is a disgrace that Timisoara, that has an old agricultural institute, should have crops like this year's. Similarly, it is a disgrace that Iasi and Cluj -- which also have old agricultural institutes -- should produce so little, far below possibilities. What kind of work is done at the educational institutes and research stations in those areas? How do they link research, education and production? We must thus revise the work of educational institutes. Generally speaking, we must devote greater attention to the problems of agricultural research and to the results obtained by agricultural researchers. We have a great potential; several sectors have yielded good results, but we are still lagging behind, and the work is still slow. We cannot declare ourselves content with just a few species of plants.

I believe that in order to fulfill the agricultural program, the 12th congress decisions, and the agrarian revolution, we must bring order to the research sector, to the research activities of institutes of higher learning, and to the training of cadres. We must do this now, this year! The Agricultural Ministry must exercise thorough and permanent control over the research sector. The Council of Ministers and the National Council for Science and Technology must bring order to this important and decisive sector, so as to effect radical changes in Romania's agriculture.

Comrades, this year serious failings came to light in connection with the training of cadres, mechanics, zootechnical engineers and other agricultural workers -- and I would say even failings in the general agricultural higher education and in the training of agronomists. We met unit engineers and zootechnists who are unfamiliar with the problems of modern agriculture. What kind of scientific agriculture can we practice when the specialist, who has graduated from a university, does not know about agricultural problems? In the coming few days we must completely revise the curricula at educational institutes. The curricula must be compulsorily linked to agricultural development programs. Training must be based on requirements and working conditions in our agriculture. The same is valid for agricultural schools. We must revise the schools for mechanics. I have the impression that the training of agricultural mechanics has deteriorated. We must go back to the system of vocational schools for mechanics, and teach them the trade! We have changed those schools into agricultural lyceums, agrotechnical schools and what not, but whatever they do, they do not train mechanics. We need highly qualified agricultural workers, beginning with mechanics. We need zootechnical engineers who know how to breed livestock and do everything else related to it. They must be capable of using the machines, mechanical milking machines and everything else. This kind of training must be provided, because the exactingness and level of qualification of agricultural workers and specialists have slackened. This matter must be revised as of this fall. Measures must be taken and order must be instilled in cadre training.

All mechanics and all schools for mechanics must be put under the direct leadership of the Agriculture Ministry. Mechanics are hired by the stations, as used to be the practice, and their contract is with the station, but the Ministry of Education is obligated to ensure general leadership and supervision. It must maintain the link between school and station, and not divorce the school from production, merely sending the students for some practice occasionally. The practice should occupy every day and all day! The issue of cadre training is a decisive one. I have spoken about this, but we must generally review the matter of raising the professional level of the peasantry and of agricultural workers. We must review programs and establish a better system, on the basis of our past experience, in order to raise the qualification level of all agricultural workers.

Measures are required to ensure a greater cadre stability. We must implement the measures decided upon for engineers and specialists, who must live at the units, in the locality or as close as possible to the units where they are employed. They should live not merely in the locality, but close to the unit, because that is where they should permanently be. Mechanics and zootechnical engineers should have stable residences. We must firmly implement the measures concerning material and moral incentives. I think that we shall have to resolutely link the pay of agricultural specialists to production, so that their incomes may be guaranteed in relation to the production achieved. As a matter of fact, in perfecting the new economic mechanism we plan precisely that -- to link more closely the working people's income to production results. Many people believe that if they have 80 percent and a guaranteed income [as published], plus something in kind from the cooperative, they no longer need to bother about fulfilling production. However, everyone should know that if production is not fulfilled, there is nothing to receive 80 percent from. If production is only 30 percent fulfilled, he will receive 30 percent. No one can guarantee anyone an income without labor. We give a person a job, give him everything he needs, but he must work. And if he produces, he can get not just his remuneration, but more -- several times more, if he works well, but he has to produce, as the law requires. This principle must be resolutely implemented.

I am speaking about all this because, in order to fulfill the measures for this year and the coming one, we must bring order to all areas of activity. These are decisive problems for good organization, for performing work on schedule, for strengthening order and discipline, and for obtaining next year crops in accordance with the plan, exceeding 1,000 kg per capita. [as published] Practically speaking, as of next year we must achieve crops of 1,200 kg per capita.

Comrades, while endeavoring to complete the harvesting, sowing and all other agricultural operations, we must ensure the fulfillment of the stock of agricultural produce, both for self-supply and for the state stock, as well as for other state requirements, including exports.

In the past 5-6 years, the import-export balance has been negative. We imported more agricultural products than we exported, a situation which is totally negative and unacceptable. Of course, this year we will no longer import agricultural products -- and we hope that there will never be another year in which we will have to import agricultural products. We must ensure that the import-export balance shows a plus for export income, in view of our state's general development requirements, and of the contribution that agriculture must make to implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and on raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

This is why we must devote due attention to and each day supervise the fulfillment of the production, the harvest, the consumer stock and the state stocks of agricultural produce. We must eliminate the practice of several counties which failed to fulfill production and still consumed more than had been envisaged in the plan had production been fulfilled. That is a grave violation of state discipline and of the self-supply program, and we must return to a completely normal situation.

The provisions are very clear: Consumption cannot exceed production, and no one may indulge in abuses, store up or consume more than is envisaged in the program and has been produced. In this respect, the Agriculture Ministry, the Food Industry Department and central state bodies are obligated to exercise permanent supervision and ensure strict implementation of the law and of the self-supply program. Wherever production is exceeded, additional consumption may be ensured, in an organized manner, as envisaged in the program and in the law.

I want to call your attention to the fact that some counties have on their territory agricultural-food units producing exclusively for the state stocks or for export. Those must not in any way be included in the self-supply program or calculated into the self-supply plan. The Agriculture Ministry leadership violated the law and did not exclude them as envisaged in the law and in the program. By 1 September all such units must be transferred to the control of the department and of the sector in charge of exports -- and no one may take advantage of the fact that they are located on county territory to incorporate them into the self-supply stocks. The same applies to other food industry units, canneries and so forth. Hence, resolute measures are required and each county's self-supply program must be coordinated with the established productions, with production fulfillment, with the fulfillment of the consumer stocks, with production, and with other obligations to the state.

We must give great attention to implementing the supply program. Actually, all our activities in agriculture are devoted to that purpose. We must now begin serious preparations for winter. We must begin the winter with the necessary stocks of crops so as to ensure appropriate supplies. However, we must take measures to ensure the production planned. I consider totally unacceptable the position of the Agriculture Ministry leadership and that of certain counties which failed to sow secondary crops of vegetables. They did not cultivate 30,000 hectares of tomatoes. Even if we assume there are only 20,000 kg per hectare, on only 15,000 kg -- which would be a poor yield -- we still would have 450,000 to 600,000 tons of tomatoes. This means that the ministry did not fulfill the program! One may make all kinds of excuses. The comrades here said that they have seed left over. So why did they not sow it! Contrary to other years, this year we had wonderful climatic conditions. We had rain throughout July, even too much at one point. Hence, the failure to achieve those crops cannot be blamed on a lack of rain. It should be blamed on a lack of responsibility, and this must be utterly eliminated. Why do I insist on this, comrades? Because we have had a good year. I will ask the first secretaries, the Ministry of Trade, the central bodies and the government to seriously concern themselves with implementing the programs established so that we can ensure good supplies. We cannot come with excuses and tell the people that some deputy minister or deputy director or the comrades in some county thought that no further sowing was necessary. That will not feed the people. It must be understood once and for all that working in an agricultural sector -- like in any other sector -- implies responsibility and supervision of the implementation of programs as they were established. There is no danger of our having too many products. Such a danger does not exist even for vegetables. But there is a danger of not having agricultural produce and not being able to provide enough consumer supplies -- and this must be thoroughly grasped. I will ask you not to come up with the supply program in December, as happened last year. The supply program for winter must be completed by 10 September. We must already ensure storage and appropriate market supplies. This is even more valid this year, when we have good yields, and hence must ensure good consumer supplies, products for industrial and other requirements, including exports.

As you can see, there are many problems. We are not discussing them for the first time. I have dwelled on some of them because this year, too, there have been many failings which have greatly affected our crops. I think the time has come to understand that we must do away with all excuses and all calculations designed to justify shortfalls. All bodies, party and state organizations and agricultural bodies are obligated to optimally fulfill the production plan. The comparison attempted here yesterday, namely that our yields are far larger than in the past, is worthless. Those who come up with such justifications can only be described as irresponsible. We have a production plan,

and this is our point of departure, not the past! The yields we planned are based on current potential and requirements, and agricultural bodies, people's councils, county committees, and the Agriculture Ministry must take measures to fulfill those yields!

The Agriculture Ministry must show a greater sense of responsibility. Regretfully, I must say that the new spirit and the changes required in the leadership of the Agriculture Ministry are still absent, as are a greater sense of responsibility, passion for work and a determination to implement all agricultural programs.

The country agricultural bodies must also change their work styles. We have been delayed in implementing measures to merge county agricultural leaderships, but it must be done! There is too much dispersion, too many bodies, too many managers and no one is responsible for the county. We must forge a single body, a sole responsible factor, and bolster responsibility at the lower echelons, at the units. There are too many people shuffling papers and too few working in production. We must immediately put order in the activities of county leaderships. We must enhance the responsibility of state agricultural enterprises. Unfortunately, things are not as they should be in this sector. Yields are not satisfactory, and in places they are even below those attained in cooperatives. Here, too, we must strengthen discipline, order and responsibility, so that the state agricultural enterprises may indeed become the best in labor organization, production levels and work quality.

We must take further measures to increase the role of agricultural production cooperatives. It still seems necessary to dismantle certain so-called associations which have caused disarray in production and which are not working as well as basic units. This fall we must rapidly change this situation and ensure that the agricultural unit, the production cooperative constitutes the basis for production organization in all areas. We must bolster the managerial councils and the role of general meetings. The cooperative members must feel that they are the owners, that they manage the cooperative and that they have the decisive say on everything that happens in the cooperative. We must do everything possible to improve the activities of the joint agroindustrial councils so that they can optimally fulfill their role in organizing cooperation among the sector units, in specialization, control and production activities.

We have talked about machinery stations; I will not now return to that subject. However, we must devote greater attention to the problems of the agricultural machinery stations, to strengthening their management, responsibility, discipline and order. It cannot be wrong to state that currently over 50 percent of the crop depends on the agricultural machinery stations. I think the percentage must be even higher! And if the agricultural machinery station does not do a good job, the crops will not be good either. Wherever good crops are obtained means that the agricultural machinery station did a good job. Their work is decisive because in sectors such as vegetables, all operations are mechanical. Therefore, we must give greater attention to both cadres and leadership and must supervise their activities daily. The organization of the leadership, the responsibility assumed by leadership cadres, councils and general meetings are decisive for the optimal fulfillment of agricultural tasks.

More resolute measures are required in the people's councils. It cannot be said that they are fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon them under the law -- especially the communal and town people's councils. They must concentrate primarily on matters concerning agricultural production. The primary responsibility of the communal people's council is agricultural production. If agricultural production is not fulfilled, the commune cannot have a good people's council leadership or a good communal administration. The county councils must also fulfill their role, according to the law, in the timely performance of agricultural operations and everything envisaged, such as self-management and self-administration. From this point of view, I think that we have come a long way, comrades. I believe that our system of county self-management and self-administration is very advanced. We have given the counties extensive rights. However, certain comrades wanted to derive only advantages. They did not grasp that self-management means responsibility for good management, for labor organization, for leadership. And this must be the point of departure! When we speak about self-management, we speak about good organization and leadership of socioeconomic activities,

production fulfillment, administration, supply, and so forth. To claim only the right to demand and to consume is not self-management or self-administration, it is anarchy, nihilism and irresponsibility!

All this naturally poses serious problems for the party organizations, for party communal, town and county committees. After all, we talk -- and often, correctly stress -- the leading role of the party in all areas of activity. How was that role exercised when the yields obtained were small? Of course, where yields were high it would mean that the job was well done, and we can only congratulate the respective party organizations and county committees -- even if we criticize certain failings -- but we recognize that the job was well done. But what can we say about the areas which produced the poor results mentioned here? What can be said about a county party organization that permitted sowing in December? And where was the county party committee? And this kind of situation can be encountered not only in Timis, but in other counties as well.

We must understand that we must learn our lessons concerning the work of party organizations. The communal party committees must analyze, manage and pool together all the commune forces to complete agricultural operations on schedule. The law says that everyone, beginning with the mayor and the party secretary, must participate in agricultural work. And if the work is behind schedule, the school should close down, too! The lyceum, too, if there is one in the commune, should be closed, and everybody should go out into the fields. If there is a factory in the commune, it should also close down for 203 days -- unless it is a continuous-process factory -- and everyone should be out harvesting the crops. If we sow late, we lose. If we do not harvest the crops, each day of delay means losses. This must be well understood, comrades. The party organization and the people's council have the right and the obligation to take every necessary measure to ensure optimal work. This is even truer for the county party committee.

All aspects of this year's activities -- sowing, harvesting and other operations -- must be discussed with the party agricultural aktiv, down to the lowest level of the echelon. Specific measures must be adopted and their implementation must be supervised daily and effectively.

It would seem that greater efficiency and exactitude in solving and supervising problems are needed at our Central Committee, too. Equally necessary is that the government, too, view these problems as key issues, supervise and deal with them daily and efficiently because in this area any delay reduces our crops and negatively affects our entire development. This is why, comrades, we must understand that agricultural problems must constitute a permanent concern for both central bodies, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee bodies, the Secretariat, the Central Committee sections, and for those directly in charge, as I said and as I want to once again stress: the Ministry of Agriculture and the communists employed in agriculture.

These, comrades, were a few of the problems that I wanted to emphasize at the end of today's meeting. I want to express my conviction that the due lessons will be learned from this year's activities, and that we will leave with the confidence -- based on what we achieved this year -- that our agriculture has the potential to yield the productions planned and even to exceed them, and that what we have planned for next year will be not just fulfilled but even exceeded by resolutely applying this year's lessons, generalizing positive experiences and resolutely eliminating negative ones.

We have the necessary agricultural forces: We have workers, we have peasants that have proved that they can obtain large crops, as in fact they have. Once again I want to stress that this year the work was generally better. Work participation was positive, and we must further improve organization and strengthen order and discipline. However, we must ensure that all this year's crops are gathered and stored appropriately and must prepare a sound foundation for next year's crops. We have everything that is required. We have strong party organizations. Here, too, we have a strong party and state aktiv -- in fact they are all communists. They all belong to the party aktiv. By efficiently wielding this force, we can be assured of further good results this year, and of even better crops next year, larger even than envisaged in the plan.

With this, comrades, I wish you good work! [Loud and prolonged applause]

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE SOCIALISTS

AU261932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 26/8/1982 -- On Thursday August 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received in Predeal resort, Jaime Gama and Eduardo Pereira, members of the Standing Commission of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Socialist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Attending the interview was Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The guests handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message from Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and addressed a warm salute to Mario Soares, as well as wishes of success to the leadership of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Socialist Party, with emphasis on the fact that those relations contributed to the development of collaboration between Romania and Portugal, between Romanian and Portuguese peoples. The joint wish was expressed to work for the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Portuguese cooperation on a political economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of collaboration and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Productive views were also exchanged on current international questions, stress being laid on the identity of viewpoints on the fundamental questions of the international life. In that framework, the two parties expressed their determination to work for halting the deterioration of the international situation, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace, collaboration and respect for national independence, for the settlement, by peaceful means alone, of all conflictual states in various parts of the globe, for the eradication of underdevelopment and building of a new international economic order meant to ensure each people's right to a free self-reliant development, in keeping with its own will.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the necessity was highlighted that the Madrid meeting should conclude successfully and give a new impetus to the implementation, as a unitary whole, of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, and to facilitate the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent. Stress was laid on the fact that peace and international security call for firm measures with a view to halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, to stopping the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe and withdrawing the ones in place, to building a climate of confidence among states which should favour military disengagement and the reduction of armaments.

The two sides agreed upon the significance of strengthening collaboration and solidarity among the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, among the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, detente and collaboration among all peoples. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPANISH CP'S CARRILLO

AU261907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 26/8/1982 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu met on August 26 Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, now on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The two party leaders expressed their satisfaction at having met again and at continuing the fruitful exchange of views on the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two communist parties, as well as on current aspects of the world political situation, of the international communist and working-class movement. During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo informed each other of the internal and international activities of the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, with emphasis on the fine relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties. Stress was also laid on the joint determination to steadily develop those relations grounded on full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual esteem and respect, to intensify the exchange of views on major questions of the struggle for peace and socialism.

Both sides assessed the stage of the Romanian-Spanish relations and highlighted that the expansion and diversification of the traditional links of friendship between Romania and Spain, on political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes and in other fields of activity, serve the interests of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, the cause of peace, detente, security and independence, the collaboration and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo also examined a wide range of questions of the current world political situation. In that framework, it was considered that the international situation continued to be extrememly tense, and it was emphasized that, under the circumstances, it was more necessary than ever for the peoples, for the revolutionary, progressive and advanced forces everywhere to strengthen their struggle for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, of respect for national independence, of peace and collaboration in the world, for the political, negotiated settlement of all interstate differences, of all problems facing mankind, for the promotion in the international life of the principles of independence, national sovereignty, equality and non-interference in domestic affairs.

While examining the situation in Europe, the two party leaders pointed to the necessity of building a lasting system of security and cooperation on the continent. In that context, the hope was expressed that, when resumed, the Madrid conference would end with constructive results which should lead to the unitary implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament, ensure the continuity of meetings on European security and cooperation. It was also considered that everything possible should be done for a stop in the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place.

Stress was laid on the fact that nowadays, the major question of the international life was the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost under international control, for the reduction of military expenditure and the earmarking of the funds thus saved for the socioeconomic development of all peoples, of those in the developing countries in particular.

During the talks it was shown that efforts should necessarily be intensified for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the narrowing down of the interstate gaps, for the establishment of a new international economic order which should provide for a faster progress of all countries, especially of the lagging ones, as well as for the world political and economic stability. While approaching questions of the international communist and working-class movement, Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo considered it necessary that further action should be taken for the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual respect for the right of each party to set its own political life, revolutionary strategy and tactics, without any outside immixture, in accordance with the specific historical, national and social realities and conditions in the respective country.

The talk passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship of mutual understanding and regard.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained to luncheon Santiago Carrillo and his wife, Carmen Carrillo.

Iosif Banc and his wife, Stefan Andrei and Miu Dobrescu attended.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET ANDREI, CEAUSESCU

Confer With Foreign Minister

AU252021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/08/1982 -- Continuing their visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian parliament, the Indian parliamentary delegation led by Dr Bal Ram Jhakar, speaker of the House of the People, saw round Brasov, Harghita and Prahova counties. Iosif Szasz, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Warghita County People's Council, met with the Indian parliamentarians.

On August 25, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with Indian parliamentary delegation led by Dr Bal Ram Jhakar, speaker of the House of the People. During the interview aspects were approached on the Romanian-Indian many sided relations, the mutual wish being expressed to further work for expanding and diversifying the relations of economic collaboration and cooperation, for broadening commercial exchanges between the two countries. Aspects of the international political situation were also approached.

Received by President

AU261248 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1143 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1982 -- On August 26 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received, at Predeal resort, an Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Bal Ram Jhakar, speaker of the House of the People, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian parliament.

Nicolae Giosan, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Marin Ivascu, [words indistinct] deputy, participated in the interview. Kanwar Gajendra Singh, Indian ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

After thanking warmly in his own behalf and in behalf of the members of the delegation for the interview granted to them, for the possibility extended to them to visit Romania and get acquainted with the achievements of the Romanian people in the multilateral development of the homeland, the speaker of the House of the People showed that he had the pleasant mission to convey Nicolae Ceausescu, in behalf of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, best wishes of good health and success in the activity carried out at the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the prime minister a warm salute and best wishes to the friendly Indian people.

During the talks the sides highlighted with satisfaction the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and India and expressed the joint wish to expand and deepen the Romanian-Indian relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific planes and in other domains of activity. The sides stressed the importance of the decisions and understandings agreed upon during the Romanian-Indian summits for the amplification of the relations between the two countries and for the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Indian people. The sides highlighted the outstanding contribution made by the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries to the promotion of the ties of friendship between Romania and India.

The exchange of views on international questions brought to the fore the concern of Romania and India with the particularly complex character of the present world situation, stress falling on the need for firm action to be taken for halting the international tension, for resuming the course to detente, for the promotion of a new policy of respect for independence, of collaboration (?and peace), for finding political, negotiated solutions to the states of conflict in various zones of the globe, for the elimination of force and the threat of force from the interstate relations.

The (?guests) considered that the efforts of all the peoples had to focus on a halting of arming, on disarmament, on the nuclear disarmament in the first place. Assessing in the positive the fact that a political solution (?has been) reached in Beirut, the sides stressed that action (?must) be taken for the withdrawal of all the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for ensuring the quiet, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and for passing to negotiations in view of solving the Palestinian issue (?proceeding) from the acknowledgement of the right to self-determination, to an independent state, and in general for an intensification of efforts in view of a global political solution to the Middle East issue, for a just, lasting peace in the zone. The sides also highlighted the need for a strengthened unity and collaboration among the developing countries, for a (?restriction) of the gaps between the poor and the rich states, for a liquidation of underdevelopment and for building a new world economic order apt to ensure the multilateral development of all the nations of the world, (?the developing) ones in particular. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SECRETARY STOICA RECEIVES PRC PARTY ACTIVISTS

AU261950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 26/8/1982 -- On August 26, Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, received a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association led by Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the People's Government of the Qinghai Province, that visited Romania over August 12-26. During the talk, stress was laid with satisfaction on the steady development and deepening of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, and Ioan Botar, secretary of the Romanian Institute for cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (IRRCS). Present was Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest. During their Romanian sojourn, the delegation had talks at the IRRCS and the headquarters of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the Headquarters of the Committee for People's Council's Affairs, of the Vilcea and Dimbovita County Party Committees, and visited industrial and farm enterprises, as well as sociocultural establishments.

ENACHE RECEIVES PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

AU261946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 26 AUg 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 25/8/1982 -- On Thursday, August 26, Marin Enache, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with a delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party, (PCP), led by N'im al-Ashhab, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PCP, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview the sides informed each other on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestinian Communist Party, and approached some aspects of the international life. Likewise, the two sides expressed their wish to further develop and deepen bilateral relations in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the two parties, of the cause of peace, disarmament, security, social progress, international cooperation and collaboration.

STAMBOLIC RETURNS FROM CYPRUS, REPORTS ON TALKS

Airport Press Statement

LD261512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned from his official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus today. He was accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At the airport at Batajnica the president of the Presidency was welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and several other officials of the SFRY Presidency, the Yugoslav Assembly, and the Federal Secretariats for Foriegn and Internal Affairs. Also present was Pavlos Hadjitofis, charge d'affaires at the Cyprus Embassy in Belgrade.

On arrival, Petar Stambolic made the following statement:

"We are very satisfied with the visit and the talks which we held in the Republic of Cyprus. We were accorded exceptional attention and friendship everywhere. On this occasion too it was confirmed that Cyprus values Yugoslavia's friendship highly, as well as its role in the Nonaligned Movement and international affairs. This was also demonstrated by the opening of the memorial in the center of Nicosia as a permanent souvenir of President Tito's visit to Cyprus. We had a useful exchange of views with President Kiprianou on many issues which occupy the attention of our two nonaligned countries today. In view of the fact that this visit took place at a time of continued deterioration of international relations, due to increased bloc rivalry and deterioration of crisis flashpoints it is understandable that these questions occupied a special place in our talks.

I would say that the significant characteristic of these talks lies in the fact that, apart from analyzing the main causes of this development in the world, we also discussed specific measures which should be taken in order to overcome this situation. We agreed that the policy and movement of nonalignment can and should play a significant role in this. Cyprus considers, as we do, that in conditions in which nearly all channels of international communication are paralyzed, nonalignment represents a significant political and moral force which should contribute to opening up prospects for the relaxation of tension and the resolution of problems burdening the world.

Proceeding from this, we emphasized on both sides the exceptional significance of holding the seventh summit of nonaligned countries as soon as possible. This should be oriented toward action and stimulate our movement to even wider involvement. We also agreed that the priority task of the seventh summit is to raise specific initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, starting global negotiations on problems of development, offering even more resolute support and help to the PLO against Israeli aggression and in favor of the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and seeking solutions for other international problems and crises which threaten peace and security.

Understandably, we devoted significant attention to a discussion of the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia and Cyprus, as nonaligned European countries, will advocate a successful conclusion to the Madrid CSCE meeting. There was also discussion to further actions aimed at proclaiming the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation.

President Kiprianou acquainted us in detail with the development of the Cyprus problem and difficulties in solving it. For our part, we reaffirmed our support for the efforts aimed at a just and lasting solution to this problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and standpoints of the nonaligned countries.

In the talks there was discussion in particular about bilateral relations. We judged that they are developing very successfully on the bases set out by Presidents Tito and Makarios. We agreed to advocate the promotion of economic cooperation more forcefully. We consider that the visit was very useful and that Yugoslav-Cypriot friendship has been strengthened further by it."

Joint Communique

LD272230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Nicosia, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- A joint communique has been published at the end of the visit by President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic to the Republic of Cyprus. The joint communique says:

"At the invitation of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic paid an official and friendly visit to Cyprus, from 24-26 August 1982. A warm welcome was extended to Petar Stambolic and his delegation. This welcome manifested the cordial and friendly bilateral relations as well as the mutual respect existing between the peoples of the two countries.

President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the international situation and all topical international issues as well as on the development of mutual bilateral relations and comprehensive cooperation. The following officials participated in the talks between the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Cyprus:

On the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Cvijeto Job, SFRY ambassador to Cyprus; Dratoslav Pejic, adviser for foreign political issues to the SFRY Presidency; and Ilija Djukic, head of the Administration for Neighboring Countries at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

On the Cypriot side; Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; Stelios Katsellis, minister to the president; Andis Sotiriadhis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the SFRY; and, Patroclos Stavrou, under secretary on the president's staff.

The two sides expressed deep concern over the worsening of the world situation, which has led to a complete stagnation in detente, to the strengthening of the (?forces) of the cold war and in particular to the exacerbation of dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the Near and Middle East and in other parts of the world, These hotbeds of crisis deepen the already unfavorable state of international relations. The direct undermining of peace in some regions and the threat to peace in other parts of the world, together with the increasingly dangerous arms race and the effect of other negative factors of the present situation seriously endanger world peace and security as a whole.

Both sides paid full attention to the crisis in the Middle East and in particular to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the war between Iran and Iraq, the Cypriot question, the situation in southern Africa as well as to the situation in Europe.

The two sides condemned the brutal Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in Beirut, which represents a continuation of the policy that Israel has pursued from its inception. The aim of Israeli policy is to expand its territory at the expense of the Arab neighbors and the extermination of the Palestinian people. They stressed the great responsibility shouldered by Israel and all its allies.

The two sides again confirmed their support for the attitudes presented in the final statement of the extraordinary ministrial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian question, held from 15-17 July in Nicosia. They expressed great concern about the extremely serious situation created by the Israeli aggression. They extended full support for the heroic struggle of the PLO and the Palestinian people. It was stressed that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and that it must be based on a comprehensive just and lasting solution of the Palestine question and of the Middle East conflict.

Such a solution, under the aegis of the United Nations, must be based on the relevant UN resolutions and should ensure the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. This withdrawal would enable the Palestinian people -- led by the PLO as their only legitimate representative -- to realize their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their homes and to their country, the right to self-determination, national independence and the creation of their own independent sovereign state in Palestine.

The Yugoslav side paid full tribute to the Cypriot Government for the efficient organization of the recent extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries on Palestine.

The two sides expressed great concern about the continued war between Iran and Iraq, which not only directly damages the interests of those countries and people but also damages the Nonaligned Movement and threatens world peace. The advocated the cessation of hostilities and peaceful solution of the existing problems between the two countries and backed all the efforts directed toward this goal.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the nonaligned policy, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles which it encounters, remains the only factor and the only force which is both ready and capable of returning international relations to the path of peace and equitable international cooperation. Therefore, the two sides stressed their unswerving loyalty to the policy of non-alignment as the independent, global and nonbloc factor, which opposes the policy of force, bloc rivalry, spheres of influence, interventions, imperialism, hegemonism and all other forms of foreign domination.

In view of the fact that nonaligned countries bear particularly heavy responsibility in the current difficult international situation, the two sides particularly stressed the need for dynamic and coordinated activity at this juncture, especially in connection with the urgent convening of the seventh nonaligned summit conference. In this connection they stressed that in their mutual relations and in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the international community, nonaligned countries must adhere to the original principles, goals and criteria of the policy of nonalignment as a standard for democratic relations.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the way to accord has been opened on the venue and date of the seventh nonaligned summit conference. They stressed the urgent need to settle the remaining questions because the holding of the seventh summit conference is necessary not only for the unity of nonaligned countries, but also is an action of the largest part of mankind, which is aimed at halting the present dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and at making a turn leading to the return of detente, a return which would concern all international issues and concern all the regions of the world and in which all the countries would take part.

The two sides expressed anxiety over the fact that the efforts made thus far to settle the Cyprus crisis have not yet yielded results. This constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region. They stressed that the termination of the military occupation of a part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the complete demilitarization of the republic are indispensable for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem. The solution of this problem is in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean and further afield.

The two sides came put in favor of the speediest resolution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, the declarations of the Nonaligned Movement and the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979 (Makarios-Denktas) and (Kiprianou-Denktas), as well as through meaningful, fundamental, beneficial and direct negotiations without any foreign interference and pressures on an equal footing between the two Cypriot communities under the UN aegis.

The Yugoslav side reiterated its lasting support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus as an important factor of peace and security in the Mediterranean region and further afield and for the Republic of Cyprus as a country which plays a significant role in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe.

The Cypriot side expressed its gratitude to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for their consistent and full support, especially in its capacity as member of the nonaligned countries' contact group for Cyprus.

The two sides expressed anxiety over the exacerbation of the economic situation, especially the economic situation of developing countries. They stressed the need for further efforts to convene the UN conference on global negotiations, which would represent a political step forward in the search for a way out of the stalemate or, in other words, out of the blocking of the talks and dialogue between developed and developing countries.

Yugoslavia and Cyprus viewed with alarm the arms race which seriously endangers the independence of states and world peace. They expressed their resolve to continue -- despite the well-known difficulties and obstacles -- to strive actively along with nonaligned and other countries to halt the arms race and set in motion the process of genuine disarmament.

The two sides agreed on the need for active dedication and maximum efforts, especially on the part of nonaligned and neutral countries, to ensure a more favorable course of the Madrid meeting after the resumption of its work on 9 November 1982. In this connection the two sides attached great importance to the meeting of nonaligned and neutral countries' ministers in Stockholm from 29-30 August 1982.

The Yugoslav side paid full tribute to the Cypriot Government for its successful efforts as head of the European regional group of nonaligned countries since 1979.

The two countries reiterated their resolute support for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa, condemned South Africa's latest aggressive actions against Angola and Mozambique and reaffirmed their full support for the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

The two sides noted with pleasure that the traditionally friendly bilateral relations and cooperation are developing very successfully in numerous fields. Bilateral relations are characterized by continuity, stability and mutual respect and trust. They emphasized their readiness to see these relations continue to develop and to adopt concrete measures to promote and broaden cooperation still further.

The two sides noted the need for additional efforts to be made to promote and increase commodity trade and promote the entire process of economic cooperation in view of still untapped possibilities. They underlined their interest in promoting higher and more modern forms of economic cooperation, especially cooperation in the field of long-term investments.

The two sides noted the successful development of relations in the cultural, educational and scientific field and expressed readiness to further expand them. They also stressed the interest shown on both sides in intensifying cooperation in the communications field.

All the meetings and talks during the visit of the SFRY delegation to the Republic of Cyprus took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere. In these conditions the identity and closeness of the views held by the two countries on the issues discussed became evident.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

RADIO BELGRADE CRITICIZES U.S. PIPELINE POLICY

AU261703 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Excerpts] Washington is obviously determined to prevent the delivery of the equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline which is to be shipped today on a Soviet ship from the French port of Le Havre. The American thesis is that through the construction of the gas pipeline, Western Europe will become dependent on Soviet Gas deliveries from Siberia and that the benefits of the gas pipeline will only accrue to Moscow and not the West. In fact, America's chief aim is to maintain its technological advantage and to use this advantage in international relations, especially in bargaining with the Soviet Union on other questions of world politics. Using its technological superiority, Washignton wishes to obtain certain political concessions from the other side.

Of course, such an attitude by Washington meets with resistance by the Western allies. The relaxation of tension in the economic field would contribute, in the opinion of West European allies, to the relaxation of tension in the political and military fields, which is in West Europe's long-term interest.

The Soviet Union shares a similar opinion, and therefore feels great satisfaction with the resistance of the West European allies to the U.S. embargo on equipment deliveries for the Soviet gas pipeline. In this connection Moscow especially stresses the importance of this "deal of the century," as it is called, for saving detente, which has been seriously shaken in the past few months. It would, however, be wrong and dangerous if such satisfaction grew into pleasure or even malicious joy at the weakening of the cohesion in the opposite camp. Detente cannot be saved and peace cannot be preserved by weakening the cohesion of one camp while the monolithic nature of the other bloc is simultaneously strengthened.

BORBA ANALYZES BULGARIA'S ECONOMIC REFORM

AU262140 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Dusan Cukic article: "Neighbors' Summer Cares: Bulgaria -- Bankruptcy Threatens the Bad Ones"]

[Text] Thanks to a number of top level meetings and subsequent statements by politicians, it became clear at the end of last year that this summer will really be hot in Bulgaria: Developments on the world economic scene showed that changes must inevitably occur in economic behavior, even though some self-satisfaction was displayed and some undoubtedly positive examples presented.

Interpretations of ownership -- as to who is the owner and the boss in a socialist state -- were broached in this connection. So as to avoid ambiguity, the highest officials joined in the discussions. In this way it was communicated that common goods and the part that belongs to the superstructure cannot be alienated, and that it must be clear to the workers class that its own prosperity must be tied to the results of work. To observers on the sidelines, this was a reliable signal that Bulgaria was beginning to give priority to income, and in this way to a more independent behavior of economic subjects and to a freer play of economic laws along with a greater adherence to the market.

Changes for a Good Reason

Factories and other such organizations will be able to count less and less on grants and subsidies. Mergers and self-financing are being recommended. Those whose task is propaganda point to internal reserves as providing scope for increasing productivity and more intensive business activities. This means that there is concrete evidence that the action will be of a long term nature and will assume the form of stabilization within the framework of the existing political system.

Those who know about Bulgarian affairs indicate that there is no major cause for concern, although even the central planners in sofia realize that raw materials are getting more and more expensive and that labor is no longer cheap. Apparently this is one of the reasons that a more moderate rate of overall growth is envisaged until 1985; up to four percent, which is only half that of the preceding 5-year plan.

The new machinery came to life on the first day of this year, but it is clear that it was fully felt "at the grassroots" only at the beginning of the summer. The charges have been called "directing the socialist approach in the economy," which in practice means an endeavor to change over to intensive operations and to reduce the extensive use of manual labor in overall production (it now amounts to as much as 48 percent).

It is clear that one cannot reach the desired goals "overnight," for obstacles have accumulated over time. One of them is surely the existing system of guaranteed pay. In this connection it was announced to the people from the very top of the state that "the cake cannot be divided into equal portions." The allusion to the idlers is obvious, but it is equally clear that too many still adhere to the old kind of behavior, in which quality is not a yardstick for earnings.

The state authorities are making it known, however, that they will persist in their intention to make quality and work invested according to market criteria the main source of income. Goods therefore can no longer be produced for the stockpile but according to the tastes and needs of consumers. It is probably for this reason that the system of planning has to some extent been changed. The basic directing rights -- in keeping with the political orientation of the country -- have remained within the domain of the central services, but more room for maneuver has now been given to the enterprises so that they may exercise independence and creative initiative. In this connection it is expected that the changes in the remuneration system will have a decisive impact and that, thanks to the interest they generate, will for a good reason stimulate the general efforts for stable and more modern production.

One of these innovations is a decision, which is gradually being introduced this summer, to the effect that the position of leaders of economic organizations is to be determined through selection. Advertising for a position, having been assessed as the most suitable method, will replace the present appointments and it is expected that it will bring the most capable experts to the helm.

Return to the Countryside

The insistence that "the right man should be in the right place" is noticeable throughout the country. In this context, a big effort is underway at present to prevent the migration from the countryside. The aim, in fact, is to "reverse" the process. With enticing offers, primarily to young people, the authorities wish to send "supernumerary," and frequently unnecessary and unskilled, town dwellers from the city streets back to the fertile land, which is now without sufficient diligent hands.

The youth organization is the most vociferous agitator in the political sense, but state measures will probably have more influence on decisions. For instance, at the beginning of the next year for a 10-year agreement a person gets a gratuity amounting to an imposing sum of 4,000 leva, an apartment or a gratis plot, favorable loans, a grant for existing children or for children subsequently born, the move paid for, and places at vacation resorts during annual leave. The campaign is vigorous, for it has been calculated that the countryside at present needs at least 4,000 young workers with various trades and education.

The insistence on the return to the countryside is obviously connected with the desire to advance agricultural production, for food is becoming the most precious export good on the world market. In this respect Bulgaria has become well known, especially for its vegetables, within the "socialist community" and also on other markets. Thanks to this, its foreign exchange earnings command respect, and the foreign debt is estimated at only about $4 billion.

The view exists that food exports have been decisive in the "distribution" of crude oil within the framework of CEMA. Bulgaria has remained among the top buyers of Soviet "liquid gold." With its over 10 million tons purchased annually it can even successfully reexport oil.

The basic orientation, however, is toward using one's own resources. Therefore, it has been decided that each production organization may appear in the world market on the condition that it first meets the obligations of state treaties with the allies. The new regulations nevertheless open the scope for good businessmen, and those who have become accustomed to grants have been frankly told that the state tap has dried up. Bankruptcy begins to threaten the poor businessmen.

FEC MEETS, EXAMINES 6-MONTH ECONOMIC REPORT

LD262308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- At its session today, with Zvone Dragan in the chair, the Federal Executive Council examined the report on the economy's activity in the first 6 months of the year. The material volume of industrial production increased by about 1 percent, total receipts are nominally higher by 31 percent, income increased by 28 percent and net income increased by about 5 percent. In this period, exports went up by 6 percent while imports were nominally lower by 12 percent. At the same time, the expansion of all forms of consumption continued -- investment consumption was 28 percent higher, general and joint consumption increased by the same amount, while the total personal incomes paid out were about 30 percent higher.

Bearing in mind such financial figures, the Federal Executive Council noted that in some most significant sectors of production the goals and tasks of the economic policy laid down by the 1982 resolution are not being fully implemented. The nominally high increase in total receipts and income was due above all to the high increase in prices. Thus, the influence of the qualitative elements of the economic activity, and in particular that of productivity and cost-effectiveness in acquiring total receipts and income, was negligible. The high price increase also contributed to increasing cost inflation.

A considerable part of the economy, as reported by the Federal Information Secretariat, faces a shortage of raw and secondary materials, and in particular of imported materials. This exerts an unfavorable influence on the entire economic activity and on the rate of industrial production, which exacerbates the difficulties in socioeconomic development.

The trend of all forms of consumption is still above society's material possibilities, and this weakens the material base of associated labor and contributes to the fall in the already low accumulative and productive ability of the economy. Investment consumption, despite signs of moderating, continues to be a basic generator of inflation because a large number of projects are being constructed although resources from real sources for their completion have not been ensured.

The increase in personal incomes, too, exceeds the growth in net income and this, on the other hand, exerts an influence on the material ability of associated labor. Real personal incomes in the first 6 months of the year went up by 1 percent, while labor productivity is lower that it was a year ago.

The losses in the economy amount to 44.8 billion dinars and this is 52 (?percent higher) than last year. The problems of losses are becoming increasingly topical and more pronounced and they call for efficient measures to be taken and considerably higher responsibility in making them good and liquidating them. It was also pointed out that 14.5 billion dinars of last year's losses have not yet been made good.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed the report on the purchase of wheat from this year's yield. By 20 August this year about 2,600,800 tons of commercial and about 250,000 tons of wheat for seed were purchased.

The council also discussed a report on the imports of oil, oil derivatives and coking coal in June, July, August and September and instructed the relevant federal organs to prepare urgently a proposal of measures to save energy fuels.

In connection with the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers of European neutral and nonaligned countries within the framework of the Madrid CSCE conference, which will be held in Stockholm on 29 and 30 August, the Federal Executive Council approved the report and determined the composition of the Yugoslav delegation which will be led by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. The council also determined the platform in connection with the forthcoming working visit by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the beginning of September. The council also discussed a number of other issues in the sphere of the economic policy and of relations with other countries.

LCY PRESIDIUM, STATE LEADERS MEET, VIEW ISSUES

LD26324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade on 25 August. Members of the SFRY Presidency, presidents of the highest organs of the socio-political organizations, the president of the SFRY Assembly and the president of the Federal Executive Council took part in its work. The Presidium reviewed the economic situation in the country and the immediate tasks of the League of Communists and other social factors in this connection. Introductory reports were submitted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency.

The session is reported to have decided that despite the great efforts made by the working people and the results achieved, especially in the field of ensuring foreign liquidity and a regular repayment of debts, unfavorable economic trends continued in the second half of this year. The rate of industrial production noticeably slowed down in all the republics and autonomous provinces, while all forms of consumption continued to rise considerably in excess of the agreed limits, which, among other things, made possible an insufficiently controlled issuance and creation of money in the banking system. The consequences of this was the high rate of increase in prices and inflation. In these conditions the significant results achieved in raising exports and the quality of economic activity in individual organizations of associated labor and self-managing organizations of associated labor were not yet good enough to satisfy the country's needs.

The Presidum decided that the measures adopted in order to restrict general, joint and investment consumption and the rises of prices were unavoidable. It stressed the need to ensure the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 12th congress of the realization of income distribution principle according to work results in line with the contribution made to the income achieved, and on the rewarding of productive and creative work. [sentence as received]

Particular attention was drawn in this connection to the need for communists' activization in trade unions in order to ensure that personal consumption is reduced to within the limits set by the growth of income, in keeping with the adopted policy. The regularization of the situation should also be helped by the consistent implementation of economic policy measures and by intensifying social action aimed at eliminating the fundamental cause of economic instability. This would also be facilitated by the activity aimed at finalizing and speedily adopting the long-term program of economic stabilization, the solution of which should be immediately implemented in practice.

The basic thrust should be toward strengthening the role of the workers in the organizations of associated labor and toward increasing their responsibility for and dominant influence on the adoption and implementation of economic policy in all fields, raising production and exports, making greater use of the existing resources and improving the results of economic activity as a whole is possible only if based on better self-managing organizing and income-based association of production-dependent organizations of associated labor on the territory of the whole country. This should be encouraged by economic policy measures and political action.

The Presidium called on all the organizations and organs of the League of Communists to establish -- on the basis of the attitudes of the 12th LCY Congress -- the concrete. tasks, those who should implement them and the timeframes for their implementation. Communists must be at the head of the struggle for the development of self-managing relations, for higher productivity, for better economizing, for a change of attitude to work, for the application of the principle of distribution according to the result of work and for tightening the responsibility for adhering to the law, social contracts and self-managing agreements. It is necessary to mobilize the working class, working people and citizens on the basis of the policy of the 12th LCY Congress to oppose any phenomena which in any way hinders the implementation of the tasks of economic stabilization.

It was agreed that the action aimed at resolving these questions should be launched and intensified in the LCY and in society. It was also agreed that preparations should be made for a session of the LCY Central Committee in connection with these problems.

Comrades Cvijetin Mijatovic and Radovan Vlajkovic, members of the SFRY Presidency, and Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, briefed the Presidium on the course of our country's preparations for and activities in connection with the holding of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

Stress was laid in this connection on the need to strengthen the unity and action capability of the Nonaligned Movement both in order to further reaffirm its historical role and in order to settle the numerous concreteinternational problems and crises which are threatening world peace.

The need for a successful seventh nonaligned summit is all the more necessary today because of intensifying bloc rivalries which are paralysing international organizations and negotiating mechanisms charged with the preservation of peace.

The Presidium endorsed these reports, expressed support for the indicated attitudes and lines of activity and stressed the importance of our activities during the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit.

In this connection the conviction was voiced that intensified consultations among nonaligned countries, now in progress, would contribute to the speediest possible attainment of the concensus and settling of all questions on which the successful holding of the seventh summit depends.

The Presidium also considered other questions arising from its current activity.

More on Economic Matters

LD261838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has succeeded in meeting its foreign liabilities more regularly and quickly in the first half of this year, and in ensuring the country's external liquidity. The adverse trends, however, in some important economic activities have not been stopped yet.

This assessment was made by the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at a session here yesterday (Wednesday). The session was also attended by members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

In discussing the country's economic situation, the LCY CC Presidency assessed as necessary and justified the measures taken with a view to restricting the public, collective and capital expenditures and halting the rise in prices.

Notwithstanding the strenous efforts by employed Yugoslavs to provide for regular payments on the country's external debts, the present state of the Yugoslav economy and inflation which exceeds the levels forecast for this year make it necessary to consistently implement the economic stabilization measures, the meeting was told.

An emphasis was laid on the need for putting into effect the conclusions of the 12th congress of the LCY and to ensure the principle of income distribution according to work performed. It was noted in particular that all social factors must strive for strengthening the role of workers in defining and implementing the national economic policy.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRODUCTION DOWN, INCOMES UP

AU270755 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Pane Skrbic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 19 Aug -- Industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina in July this year was 14.2 percent below the monthly average for the previous year. "The average production index in the first 7 months this year was 98.8." The July production was 15 percent below the June production and 3.4 percent below the production in July 1981.

Only few branches of industry produced more in July this year than last year. They include nonferrour metals, iron and steel, and food products. The printing industry had the lowest production index of 75.9, electrical engineering 76.3, the textile industry 77.7 and machine building 88.4.

Despite such poor production results, personal incomes have been on the increase. They increased 31.3 percent in May this year, reaching an average of 11,605 dinars. Alija Alic, member of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Council, says that official data show that in the 6 months of this year, over 3 billion dinars were paid to the workers in the Bosnia-Hercegovina economy in excess of what was actually earned. The trade unions are therefore conducting broad activities so that excess personal incomes be paid back.

The industrial production results are showing an improvement in August.

BORBA SERIES "KOSOVO THESE DAYS" CONTINUES

AU191126 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 8 August on page 3 begins a series of articles by Dara Vucinic and Dragan Radevic under the general title "Kosovo These Days" and datelined "Pristina, August." The first article of 1,000 words is devoted to the Devet Jugovica Village on the Pristina-Podujevo road. "One of the few Serbian villages in this region from which no family has emigrated." The village was established "some 60 or 70 years ago" by immigrants from other parts of Kosovo and from Serbia, Lika and Montenegro. The villagers have nice houses and, vineyards, possess tractors and breed sheep. They complain of troubles with some Albanians from neighboring villages who cut their trees and vines, break branches of fruit trees, burn their straw, trample their crops, throw stones at women and children and curse their Serbian mothers.

The villagers fear that one of them, Milos Markovic, amy sell his house to an Albanian, "after which the emigration of other villagers is inevitable." Markovic is a veteran, an aktivist and local party secretary, but he says he has sacrificed enough and he now wants to go. "After all, all the leaders have long emigrated from the province." He had offered his house to the cooperative and the neighbors, but nobody would buy it. He claims that he cannot live in his old house and he cannot find a job for his daughter.

Budo Vunisic, secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, says that a few years ago Markovic obtained a veteran's loan and built a large house above the village, which he then sold to an Albanian. He has built yet another house in Krusevac, Serbia. His three sons and a daughter all had jobs locally, but they have emigrated. His youngest daughter has only just completed a typing course. Vujisic says that the aim of the Albanians is clear: "It is important that one of them 'breaks the ice.' Afterwards everything runs its course."

Petar Rapajic, employee at the Associated Labor Tribunal in Pristina, says that his best friends are Albanians, and it is not a matter of Serbian revanchism, "but we do not want to run the risk in the village." He cites the example of other villages, Jugo-Bogdan, Uzine, Lazarevo, Belo Polje and Orlovici, where the first Albanian paid a large sum for a house, but after a while, the remaining Serbs had to sell for any money they could get.

The 1,400-word second article is carried by BORBA on 9 August on page 3 under the title "It Is Not Only Force -- Pressure" and deals with various forms of pressure exerted on Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. It describes the situation at the Institute for Kosovo History in Pristina, where at least the name of Dr Dara Varga, has been frequently crossed out on the work attendance sheet. The two authors describe their unannounced visit to the institute where they wanted to verify the allegations. They were told that none of the officials they wanted to talk to, including the director, Dr Abdulj Tahiri, was at the institute that day. "This would perhaps not have been strange at all, were it not that Dr Abdulj Tahiri personally communicated this to them."

Once "identified," Tahiri declined to discuss the case of Dr Dara Varga, but eventually said that no names have been crossed out since he became the director of the institute last September, but that "it is likely that names were crossed out earlier."

The third, 1,200-word article carried by BORBA on 10 August on page 3 under the title "Why Marko Miljanov's Work Bothers Some People" deals with a visit to the village of Resnik, Kosovo. It is the home village of "Dr Dara Vucinic-Varga", who is said to be the member of the Kosovo history institute mentioned in the preceding article and who, judging by the name, may be one of the authors of the series. The article describes the good relations prevailing among the Albanian and Montenegrin families living in the village. It cites Dr Dara Varga on her experiences at the Institute for Kosovo History in Pristina, where her name was constantly crossed out after last year's demonstrations in Kosovo and where, she realizes, she is superfluous because she is not Albanian. Dr Dara Varga also feels that her writing about writer Marko Miljanov, who wrote about Albanians, has made her unpopular among the Albanians in Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania because Miljanov's works are not accepted by Albanians. The installment ends as follows:

"Therefore, there are many reasons why she [Dr Dara Varga] -- will most likely try to find a working and living space in another town and collective outside the province. None of these reasons can certainly be called force or terror. Perhaps not even pressure. But force alone is not the only form of pressure and that is what is the worst."

The fourth, 900-word installment carried by BORBA on 11 August also on page 3, is signed by Dara Vucinic and Sadri Haderjonaj and is entitled "The Law Is Not Everything" and deals with the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. It quotes extensively statements made by Refik Agaj, president of the Provincial Commission for Preventing the Emigration Serbs and Montenegrins, who says, that despite all measures taken, this emigration continues. Agaj believes that the problem cannot be resolved by legal regulations but rather by building mutual confidence and by greater sociopolitical work in the grassroots.

The fifth 900-word installment carried in BORBA of 12 August on page 3 is again signed by Dara Vucinic and Dragan Radevic and entitled "There Is Not Only One Truth" deals with relations in the Sar Collective for Promoting Forestry. It cites Nedzad Kharahoda, director of the collective, as saying that any differences that arise in the collective are of a professional nature and not a national one. Eng Petar Varga, however, Hungarian by nationality, says that members of different nationalities even occupy different rooms and that, except for business meetings, there is no mixing. Varga also says that a campaign against the non-Albanian experts began in 1978 when differences arose allegedly, over different ideas about the program for developing forestry but, in fact, they arose because of different nationalities.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT TOURS KOSOVO

AU241957 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of Serbia, and a group of republican officials are on a 2-day visit to Kosovo. In the Kosovo Assembly, Pesic has had talks with the highest leaders of the province on current sociopolitical and economic trends. Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, spoke about these topics extensively. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Ilija Vakic first stated that special activities of all social subjects in the province have been directed at unmasking the "Kosovo Republic" slogan and the slogan about an "Ethnically Pure Kosovo" and Kosovo's alleged exploitation. A considerable number of youths have been deluded by these demagogic slogans. Major activities are also carried out in preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and in eliminating the causes of this mass migration. Despite, however, the efforts made by the League of Communists, all other sociopolitical organizations, and various organs and institutions, the situation in Kosovo is still burdened by certain political and intranational excesses, for the enemy has not yet been completely broken up and beaten.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo because of pressure by nationalists, I must say that despite a number of measures which we have taken and are taking at all levels and in all the communities. we have not succeeded in stopping this process, and we attach priority political significance to this question, Ilija Vakic said. He further pointed out that talks with people on the spot, in their villages, neighborhoods and houses, yield certain results and are encouraging. There have been cases of families dropping their intention to emigrate from Kosovo. We must, however, be constantly mobilized. We must act efficiently and energetically. The enemies are a minority, but they are aggressive. They must be completely unmasked, and the people must be shown their true face, intentions and ultimate aim. Therefore, the organs of administration, judiciary, and security, sociopolitical organizations, self-managing and all social factors have been fully mobilized.

Vakic further said that many subjective shortcomings -- and especially the opportunism and passivity of a number of cadres, and a forum-like manner of work -- favor the perfidious activities of the enemy. Political differentiation is not being carried out consistently in all communities. According to Ilija Vakic, it is slowest at the university, at some secondary school centers and in cultural institutions where the hostile ideology has penetrated the most deeply. Therefore, the provincial committee is about to see that the university and other institutions do what should have been done much earlier.

Assessing the economic situation, Vakic said that it was very grave and that the unfavorable production trends in electricity generation and in Trepca [the lead mining and smelting combine] cause particular concern. Vakic presented a number of statistics on economic trends. Among other things he stated that industrial production in the first half of the year was 3.9 percent below that of the same period last year, and that losses reached 2.16 billion dinars. In the conclusion of his speech, Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said that frequent talks, contacts and exchanges of experiences within the Republic of Serbia and beyond are indispensable and precious.

Uros Sesljija, Imer Pulja, Koij Sirkoa, Dr Minir Dusi, Mehmet Malici and Bajran Seljani spoke about the political security situation in Kosovo. Taking part in the talks, Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of Serbia, said that the leadership of this republic is making maximum efforts to heal the situation in Kosovo. He said, however, the main burden and work must be done by the communists and the forces in Kosovo. It is known that you are making maximum efforts so that as soon as possible you may get out of the situation created by the counterrevolution, and life in Kosovo may normalize. It would be a great contribution to the improvement of the political situation in Yugoslavia and especially Serbia.

Branko Pesic then spoke about economic difficulties which favor hostile activities. The situation in the economy is exceptionally grave, especially as regards the provision of foreign exchange, raw materials and prodcution materials. The difficulties in energy are great, especially in the supply of liquid fuels. Pesic, therefore, insisted on saving electrical energy and fuels. We must introduce restrictions and general savings at all levels, starting with the officials, forums and all sociopolitical factors and going down to every citizen. You in Kosovo have special difficulties considering that you also have sabotage and excesses.

In conclusion, Branko Pesic gave his impression that the situation in Kosovo is gradually improving and that, thanks to the work and involvement of the League of Communists and other subjective forces, Kosovo has certainly moved away from the situation prevailing last year. The view that the consequences of the counterrevolution must be mastered through persistent and painstaking work is being implemented.

BRIEFS

'AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX' PLAN -- Representatives of the republics and provinces, of the economy, of the sociopolitical organizations and interested communities, of banks and others signed in Gradacac today the social agreement on the development policy of the agro-industrial complex, laid down by the social plan of Yugoslavia until 1985. This, the third, green plan envisages a considerably more intensive development of food production. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 82 LD]

ENVOY TO MADAGASCAR -- Belgrade, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Plenipotentiary Minister Dragic Gavrilovic, charge d'affaires of the SFRY Embassy to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has presented his credentials to the Malagasy Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard. During the meeting both sides expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of relations between the two nonaligned countries and the interest in the continued all-round promotion of cooperation. [Text] [Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 24 Aug 82 LD]